PORTLAND INQUIRER.

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All Men are Created Equal.--Declaration of Independence.

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☞ The following touching lines were written by a young clergyman of the Church of England, now setteled in Nova Scotia. On the urgent request of some of his friends, who whimisically considered the violin inconsistent with the gravity due to the ministerial office, he gave up his. How reluctantly he did so may be seen by the poem. That a friend so dearly loved should have been sacrificed at the request of any party but conscience, would hardly be contended; and if the writer of these verses was fully convinced that the separation was required by duty, he must find a consolation in its remembrance, which we think we should look for in vain under similar circumstances.

A Lament,

AT PARTING WITH MY VIOLIN.

BY J. A********.

Farewell, my friend, a long farewell!
For we are doomed to part:—
Thy mellow tones no more shall wake
Their echoes in my heart;
For there are those who call the still
The harbinger of sin,
And now at length they separate
Me and my Violin.

They value not the tender tones,
The merry or the mild
That many a long and lonely hour
Have oft for me beguiled,
Awaking tender sympathies
Partaking not of sin:—
An angel's voice was thine to me
My sweet old Violin.

How often when thy tender chords
Were floating o'er my brain,
Have I beheld departed friends,
A long and silent train!
Thy voice has wakened memories
Deep in the heart within,
That bound me with the silent dead—
My sweet old Violin!

How many deep, deep mysteries
Lie hidden in the soul,
Which prove that it is but a part
Of an harmonious whole!
The principle which separates
Must then partake of sin,
But discord never came from thee,
My sweet old Violin!

In this cold selfish world of ours,
How little do we find
Congenial to the nobler traits
And feelings of the mind!
But music ever calls them forth—
It cannot then be sin:—
Then why condemn the humble strains
Of my old Violin!

How often when temptations came
And evil thoughts assail,
Does music prove a remedy
That scarce is known to fail:—
Then why shouldst thou be ever called
The harbinger of sin?
It is because they know thee not,
My sweet old Violin!

Thou rend'rest inexcusable
Th' excitement of the bowl,
The noxious weed, and many things
Injurious to the soul.
We need not pleasures voice without,
When music is within:—
My wife and family wert thou,
My sweet old Violin!

But now farewell, a long farewell!
"The best of friends must part;"
And every day but tears away
Some tendril from the heart.
Thy voice that often called me back
From error and from sin,
Shall never more be waked by me,
My sweet old Violin!

* * *

AND ONE IS NOT.

Lines by Rev. Edward C. Jones, A. M.

When at eve my children gather
Round the lowly ingle side
Whispering to my spirit—"Father,
In thy love we each confide,"
While I press them to my bosom,
In an overflow of joy,
How I miss that stricken blossom—
Him who was the only boy.

Often will they talk of brother—
Even she who knew him not;
For I think that for another
He should never be forgot;
And I love to link their feelings
With the kindred one away,
Though the thought will oft be stealing—
That dear form is naught but clay.

Still I bow in bland submission—
Even grateful try to be—
One is not—but, blest condition!
Providence has left me thee.
So I'll press them to my bosom,
In an overflow of joy—
Heaven has gained my cherished blossom—
God's is now my only boy.

There is no better mark of good education than civilty. Vulgar minds are ever coarse in their manner, rude in their behavior, and blunt in their remarks. To treat all men with respect and kindness, and especially the aged, is the sure sign of a good heart. Who loves the company of the uncivil? We always avoid them, especially when we have a modest friend by our side. If you would gain the respect and good will of others, use no harsh language or vulgar expressions.

Dr. March says the best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion, there is nothing like flying "round" to keep the nervous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they want a physician, he says, when they only need a scrubbing brush.

ORIGIN OF "HAIL COLUMBIA."

This, the most popular of all the national songs of America, was written by the late Judge Joseph Hopkinson, under the circumstances related in the notice given below.

Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1770. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania: studied law with Judge Wilson and Mr. Rawle: and practised with brilliant success in his native city; was twice elected to Congress from Philadelphia, (1815 and 1818.) In 1828, he was appointed judge of the District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania—this being the same office which his father held by Washington's appointment. Judge Joseph Hopkinson remained in office till his decease, which took place June 15, 1842. He was the delight of the circle of society in which he moved. "His accomplished mind," says Mr. Walsh, "observant of all the events, characters and opinions of the day, was peculiarly qualified to delight, besides instructing, in convivial intercourse, by a strong relish for refined society, a cheerful and vivacious spirit, and a peculiar poignancy of remark and raciness of anecdote."

The following is Judge Hopkinson's own account of the origin of "Hail Columbia," written August 24, 1840, for the Wyoming Band, at Wilkesbarre, at their desire.

"This song was written in the summer of 1798, when a war with France was thought to be inevitable—Congress being then in session in Philadelphia, deliberating upon that important subject, and acts of hostility having actually occurred. The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other: some thinking that policy and duty required us to take part with republican France, as she was called; others were for our connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government. The violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both; to take part with neither; but to keep a strict and honest neutrality between them. The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedingly offensive to the portion of the people which espoused her cause; and the violence of the spirit of party has never risen higher, I think not so high, as it did at that time on that question. The theatre was then open in our city. A young man belonging to it, whose talent as a singer, was about to take his benefit. I had known him when he was at school. On this acquaintance he called on me on Sunday afternoon—his benefit being announced for the following Monday. He said he had no boxes taken, and his prospect was that he should suffer a loss instead of receiving a benefit from the performance; but that if he could get a patriotic song adapted to the tune of the "Presidents March," (then the popular air,) he did not doubt of a full house: that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying to accomplish it, but were satisfied that no words could be composed to suit the music of the march. I told him I would try for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it was, was ready for him. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued, night after night, for the rest of the season—the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at night in the streets by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress. The enthusiasm was general, and the song was heard, I may say, in every part of the United States.

"The object of the author was to get up an *American spirit*, which should be independent of and above the interests, passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for our honor and our rights. Not an allusion is made either to France or England, or the quarrel between them, or to which was the most in fault in their treatment of us. Of course, the song found favor with both parties—at least neither could disavow the sentiment in inculcated. It was truly, *American*, and nothing else; and the patriotic feelings of every American heart responded to it. Such is the history of this song, which has endured infinitely beyond any expectation of the author, and beyond any merit it can boast of, except that of being truly and exclusively *patriotic* in its sentiment and spirit."

A MAXIM OF WASHINGTON.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of the maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the vigilance with which he obeyed this maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men! He kindled it into a flame which illuminated his whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no circumstance so minute as to absolve him from following his guided ray.

The marginal explanation in his account book in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visit to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to his self-denial which the exigencies of the country had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual exactness.

The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mt. Vernon," was exempt from the otherwise uniform inspection in the West India ports—the name being regarded as an ample guarantee of the quality and quantity of an article to which it was affixed, supplies a not less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.

Truant Boys.—The way they treat truant boys in Boston, is after this fashion:—

"Police officer Spurr arrested and brought before Justice Rogers two inveterate truant boys, named Thomas Sullivan, who has hitherto attended the Mayhew School, and Joseph McAllister, a pupil of the Quincy School. The Court sentenced them, Sullivan to two years and McAllister to one year in the House of Reformation. The father of the Sullivan boy was in court, and testified that his son was entirely beyond his control. The Court at first sentenced the boy to the House of Reformation until twenty-one years old, but afterwards, at the request of his father, modified the sentence."

A physician once boasted to Sir Henry Halford, saying, "I was the first to discover the Asiatic cholera, and communicate *it* to the public!"

From the Carpet Bag.

MY LITTLE ANGEL BOYS.

I may not behold their features,
Save in memory's faithful glass,
But I feel that they are with me
Each moment that may pass.

I feel them in the promptings
Of good which thrills my heart;
I hear them in the voices
Which pleasure most impart.

When the sun beams bright around me,
And my soul is full of joys,
I then discern the presence
Of my two angel boys.

They whisper peace unto me
When sorrow's hour is nigh;
They fan hope's fading embers
When hope's last beams do die.

Their voice is sweetest music,
But it greeteth not the ear;
The heart alone receives it—
The heart alone may hear.

As I lay me to my slumber,
Peace in my breast doth reign,
For I know my angel watchers
Amid the gloom remain.

Spirit eyes gaze on me,
Eyes that know not night;
Spirit hands unite to bless me,
Hidden from my sight.

Hidden, but, oh blest assurance
Which faith doth impart,
Living, loving still around me,
Gladdening still my heart.
S.

TEACHING HISTORY.

"While in the country," says Jean Jacques Rousseau, "on a visit for some days at the house of a lady who devoted herself to the education of her children, I happened one morning to be present when the tutor was giving a lesson in history to her eldest son. My attention was particularly attracted at the moment that he was relating to him the anecdote of Alexander of Macedon and his physician Philip. He told of Alexander's being sick, and receiving a letter warning him that it was the intention of Philip to administer poison in the guise of medicins. The really honest, faithful physician approaches the monarch's couch with the healing draught. Alexander puts the warning into his hands, and even while Philip reads, the king drains the cup. When the tutor had ended his recital, he launched forth into warm eulogiums of the courage and intrepidity of Alexander. Though not at all pleased with his remarks, while sharing his enthusiasm,on different grounds, I yet avoided making any objection likely to depreciate him in the estimation of his pupil. At dinner the boy did not fail to chatter away, his parents, as is usual with parents in France, allowing him to engross nearly the whole conversation. With the liveliness natural to his age, and encouraged by the certainty that he was giving his auditors pleasure, he uttered a thousand absurdities, not unmixed, however, with some happy traits of artlessness and good sense. At length he came upon the story of Philip, and told it admirably. The usual tribute of applause required by the mother's vanity having been paid, some discussion arose upon what had just been narrated. The majority blamed the rash imprudence of Alexander, while some, like the tutor, were loud in their praises of his firmness and courage; but amid the different opinions, I soon peceived that not one single person present had apprehended in what consisted the real nobleness of the action. "For my part," said I, "it seems to me that if there be the least courage in the action, it ought to be regarded as a mere piece of madness." Every one exclaimed at this; and I was about to answer rather warmly, when a lady seated beside me, who had hitherto been silent, bent towards me, and whispered, "Save your breath, Jean Jacques; they would not understand you." I looked at her for a moment, then, convinced she was right, I remained silent. After dinner, suspecting, from several slight indications, that my young professor had not taken in a single idea from the anecdote he had told so well, I invited him to accompany me in a walk in the park; and there availing myself of the opportunity to question him at my ease, I discovered that I was mistaken, and that his admiration of the so highly lauded courage of Alexander was genuine, and far exceeded that of any one else. But in what do you think he conceived the courage to consist? Simply in his having swallowed a nauseous draught at one gulph, without the slightest hesitation, or a single wry face! The poor boy, who, to his infinite pain and grief had been made to take medicine about a fortnight before, had a taste of it still in his mouth, and the only poison of which he had any idea was a dose of senna. However, it must be owned that the firmness of the hero had made a great impression on his young mind, and he had inwardly resolved that the next time he had to take medicine, he, too, would be an Alexander. Without entering into any explanation, which might have served rather to darken than to enlighten his mind, I confirmed him in his laudable resolutions; and I returned to the house, laughing internally at the wisdom of parents and tutors who flatter themselves that they have been teaching children history. It may be that some of my readers, not satisfied with the "save your breath, Jean Jacques," are now asking what it is, then, that I find to admire so much in the action of Alexander? Unhappy dolts! if you must needs be told, how can you understand when told? I admire Alexander's faith in the existence of human virtue, a faith upon which he staked his very life. Was there ever a more noble profession of this faith—a more sublime instance of generous, implicit trust in another, than this potion drained at one draught?"—*Mass. Teacher.*

The Bible in Canadian Schools.—The Puritan Recorder states that the question of the use of the Bible in schools, is now in agitation in Canada. The Protestant people in Canada West, are well nigh unanimous against sectarian schools, and in favor of the use of the Bible in the schools. But the Romanists are determined, if they can to keep the Bible out of all the schools; and whether they do or do not, they intend to have separate schools of their own; and to refuse to pay their school tax, if their own schools are not supported by the government. The Romanists esteem it no satisfaction, to be allowed to use their own version of the Bible in the schools. It is not the version, but the *Bible* itself, in any version, that is the object of their dread. They dare not allow their children to see an open Bible, even with their own version and comments.

KOSSUTH IN BOSTON.

The Magyar is coming at last, and our city authorities and hunker newsmongers are getting ready to treat him to a dish of *icicles à la Nouvelle Orleans.* In the whirl and topsiturviness of public sentiment, getting up mountainous prejudices for liberty on the Fourth of July, to be conquered on the Seventh of March, or what time soever it pleases the *ten dollar* Commissioners, we sometimes think there is nothing real in this world,—that there is no such thing as liberty, no such thing as oppression. But this feeling of doubt is temporary. When we look at the things most prized as realities—real estate, real money, real meat and drink—and find that after all they are nothing and vanity without something else—to wit, the consciousness that one is living to reveal truth and promote justice, then we return to our old Fourth of July prejudices—to our faith in the Declaration of Independence, and that "a man's a man, for a' that."

In this rectified, normal, healthy state of mind we look upon Kossuth as the noblest man sent upon the planet in our day. His European career was noble; his American, nobler. That with all the charity and forbearance and faith in human nature of a great soul, he has failed to combine the warring elements of this strange republic into a holy crusade for liberty, is no defeat. But, that in essaying to do so he has unmasked our enormous hypocrisy without damaging his own sincerity or zeal, is a victory. He has breasted a nation's flattery and a nation's will without bending; he has revealed a nation's sordidness without flinging away his philanthropy in disgust, or his hope in despair. Such a man must have work to do in this world.

The present indications are that Hungary is fast ripening for the return of Kossuth. Her nobles have left Vienna in stern indignation at the overbearing ambition of the Hapsburgh. In the mean time the swindling tyrant, pushed on by the priests of Rome, is trampling on the rights of conscience and the rights of the purse in the most desperate manner. The riding of the tyrants is too hard to be long borne.

Kossuth may have been disappointed in his expectations, and his friends here may have been mortified, but his mission has not been in vain, either for his country or for ours. The friends of liberty are few enough on both sides of the ocean, but they are stronger by knowing each other and knowing their foes. They are stronger by being brought into sympathy and cooperation. The foes of liberty on both sides will be sure to act together, why not then its friends?—*Commonwealth.*

STRIPPING TO THE WORK.

The Rumsellers of our City, as we are informed by their semi-official gazette, held night before last, one of a series of large meetings at French's, at which the project of starting a journal devoted expressly to their interest was considered and heartily approved. It was stated that about $50,000 of the $100,000 required to put the organ on a sure basis had already been subscribed. They further determined that the Tribune and every other journal supporting the Maine Law shall be proscribed to the extent of their influence, while sundry Importers, Wine-Merchants, Grocers, Railroad Directors, Lawyers, &c., pledge themselves to do all in their power to divert Advertising from the "fanatical," "blue-law" press. They further resolved to diminish the salaries of all clergymen who favor the Maine Law.

This is playing a bold, strong game, though we are confident it won't win. The Rum interest can raise a dollar in cash for every cent that can be raised on our side; it can support its organs and pay its advocates liberally; it can somewhat damage the journals which oppose it: but all these will not avert its doom. The enlightened conscience of the age is at war with it: Philanthropy, Humanity, National economy, the strong instinct of Progress, Thrift, Improvement, now pervading the Working Classes as never before, all fight against it. It may struggle on, by the help of its ill-won money and its command of votes and political machinery, for a few years longer; but the hand of death is nevertheless upon it and may not be removed.

There are stories about the streets that the Rumsellers have succeeded in stopping The Tribune to the extent of some *Four Thousand* copies, since the fight began in earnest in our city. This is utterly untrue. They have stopped all they could—possibly *Four Hundred* in all—certainly not Five Hundred: and these will doubtless be soon replaced by accessions of Temperance men. The Tribune was never stronger and heartier than it is to-day; and if it were stopped at once by every subscriber interested in the Rum traffic, it would have more patrons remaining by thousand than any of its rivals. And it has more advertisements every day than it can print. So fire away, gentlemen!

P. S. We omitted to suggest the name of our eloquent fellow-citizen Enoch E. Camp, for Editor-in-chief of the Rum organ. We trust, however, the hint has been anticipated.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WINE.

The following article is a good hit for those physicians who fall in with the tastes of their patients for stimulants, under the plea of prescribing medicine suitable to their several cases.

Physicians, even among those who are friends to temperance, injure the cause by not being more careful to prescribe no medicine containing Alcohol in any form. More than one backslider has justly blamed his physician for executing a taste which be had imagined entirely conquered. The more rapid progress of total abstinence cannot concur until *all medicinal articles* are prepared without alcohol. *This can be done:*

The Doctor and his Patient—Some years ago two English clergymen visited America. One of them was converted by the Rev. Dr. Patton to pure teetotalism. Some years after, Dr Patton had occasion to visit his proselyte at his own house. To the Dr's amazement, wine was upon the table at dinner, and his hopeful scholar partook too. "What means this, brother, did you not learn to abstain in my country?" The challenged backslider from the total abstinence practice directed the Doctor to his medical man, who was also at the table, for an explanation. "Then it is by your prescription that my brother has betaken himself to wine again?" "It is, sir," was the reply. "How long have you been prescribing wine to my friend as a medicine?"—"About seven years, I think!" "And has it removed the disease?" "I cannot just say that it has." "Well now," asked Dr. Patton; "is it your usual practice to continue the same medicine for seven years, when it does not succeed in removing the disease?" "I confess," was the reply, "that is a thought that never struck me." Men never see their own inconsistences when their appetites or interests are concerned.

Railway Official—You'd better not smoke sir!
Traveler—That's what my friends say.
Railway Official—But you *musn't* smoke, sir!
Traveler—So my doctor tells me.
Railway Official (indignantly)—But you *shan't* smoke, sir!
Traveler—Ah! just what my wife says.—*Punch.*

Girls in St. Paul, Minnesota, obtain $10 per month for doing housework.

THE OLD PURITAN GUARD.

The rumselling interest in all the East are rallying, it would seem from the Boston papers, for a last desperate charge, at the coming election in the city of Portland. Boston merchants and politicians are taking a lively interest in the matter; and if Maine voters can be bought, no lack of means for the purpose need be apprehended. Hon. Albon K. Parris is nominated against Neal Dow. It shows courage to make the attack upon the citadel, and to strike at the foremost man; but whether there is not more courage than discretion remains to be seen. After what Portland has seen of the working of the Maine Law, and the relief which her citizens have experienced, in the diminution of crime, suffering and taxes, and with the consciousness that their beautiful little city is the "observed of all observers" in this contest, we cannot be persuaded that Neal Dow's horn is to be laid low. We think every Christian man of that city has a great responsibility in this contest—and without figure or fiction, we believe that the angels will watch its issue. There are unspeakable interests involved in it, which none but an Iscariot will betray.

SERIOUS FACTS.

It was stated at a recent public meeting in Montreal, that twenty-nine families whose aggregate wealth a few years ago was one million eight hundred thousand dollars have disappeared root and branch, and their property has been entirely squandered solely through intemperance. In the single State of Massachusetts, in thirty years, more than the entire wealth of England the present moment has been squandered, and the waste by intemperance since the Revolution, exceeds the combined wealth of England and America.

With facts like these before us, let us calmly reflect and candidly say, whether this curse ought to be continued in our midst? Fathers, we appeal to you. Mothers, shall your sons still be a curse to you, that the bloody liquor-sellers may get rich?

Rouse then, and by your love for your families and your country, drive the monster from your midst. See to it, that the laws you sanction, protect, and not destroy the people. Voters see to it, that the men you elevate, are not the men who aid to cast your sons into this vortex of ruin.—*Temperance Chart.*

Music.—Music is the most sacred of arts; it is a devout art. I call devotion the highest exaltation of the soul,—the soul ascending to the most holy One—the emotion of the deepest feelings, the dim perception of a higher order of things, which can be made sensible only by the images of harmony.—*De Wette.*

The Musselman writers speak of an ignorant Arab, who being asked how he knew anything about the existence of a God? replied: "Just as I know by the tracks in the sand whether a man or beast has passed there, so, when I survey the heaven with its bright stars and the earth with its productions, do I feel the existence and the power of God."

"My friend has great reverence for the truth," said a baronet to a gentleman. "So I perceive," was the reply; "for he always keeps a respectful distance from it."

If an American backwoodsman can hit a five franc piece at a hundred yards with a rifle, why cannot a Frenchman hit a napoleon at half that distance?

Fair Dealing.—The celebrated Madame Roland remarked, that she always heard with pain of any one's making a *good bargain,* because she knew in that case that some other person must have made a *poor* one. This, with the meaning intended, was a very just remark.

A Brave Man.—One who isn't afraid to wear old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

Finances of Maine.—The Treasurer of the State has made a communication to the House of Representatives, which states the general expenses for 1852 at $475,500. Estimated receipts for the same period, $190,000, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of 1852 of $14,500. The deficit at the close of 1856 is estimated at $210,240.

An acre of land contains 43,360 square feet. A lot 220 feet long and 190 feet wide or 264 feet long and 165 feet wide will make an acre.

Hon. Parker Tuck—Has been re-elected supervisor of schools in Bucksport. Judge Tuck is competent, in all respects, for the duties of the office, and his re-election affords the best evidence that can be given that his services the past year have been appreciated by his fellow citizens.

Poison by drops. Prof. Mapes says the new acidulated drops, having the flavor of varieties of fruits, contain *hydrated oxide of Arnyle*—: a poison injurious to health. The Boston Journal is informed that a little girl in that vicinity has been poisoned by these drops.

Fences.—Examine the fences which enclose your fields—do it yourself, and have every weak place made strong. Failing pasture tempts stock to break in and destroy. Care in this regard now may save you from vexation and loss hereafter.

It is said that there is a plant, growing in the hot springs in Iceland, which not only flowers but bears seeds in water hot enough to boil an egg.

Rats and Mice.—One of the best methods of destroying these, pests that I remember to have heard of, is the following: Take a large kettle, or barrel, fill it nearly full of grathing that is most convenient, as waste grain, chaff, beans, earth, &c.; set it in the barn, or other place infested with rats, place a board for them to run up on, throw over the mass a quantity of meal and let them feed several nights without interruption.—Now empty the vessel and fill it with water up to about six inches of the top; throw over the surface a little chaff sufficient to cover it, and strew over this a little meal and arrange it as before. The rats will detect the trict when too late to profit by it. Scores have thus been taken in a single night.

☞ By the Sandwich Island "Polynesian" we learn that sail vessels run from Panama to those Islands in 11 to 14 days. The following is also stated, the cause of which is no doubt volcanic.

On Wednesday evening last, at 6 o'clock, the sea at Waialua, on this island, was observed to be rapidly rising, and wave after wave rolled in, each higher than the preceding, until the usual boundary of the highest tide was passed and the ordinary dry land was submerged.

We have no authentic account from any resident at that place; but from what we learn verbally from a native, the tide must have risen some 20 or 25 feet above its usual bounds.

Painful Casualty.—Mr. Hiram Munson of Conway, we learn, met with a dangerous accident two or three weeks scince. He was standing on a stool, endeavoring to raise a piece of beef to a meat hook, when his footing failed, and he fell. The point of the meat hook caught under his ear lap, tearing out a small portion of the ear. The wound was slight, but Mr. M. has since taken cold in it, which has deprived him of his reason, and threatens to prove fatal.—*Greenfield Democrat.*

THE GARDEN.

From Hill's Monthly Visitor.

Culture of Vegetables.

The *Philadelphia Pole Bean,* which is the most prolific bean we have ever seen. may be planted in warm land as early in May as shall be safe from the risk of frost. The pole may be eight and ten feet high on rich ground. These are of a species resembling the white Cranberry, only more flat. If the hills are four feet apart, the foliage running on the poles will nearly cover the ground. The ground should be made mellow with ploughing and rich manure.

The *Early Blood Beet* in common use is best for the garden and for family use. They may be sowed early in May, in drills from twelve to twenty inches apart. The ground should be well manured and trenched deep to give room for the roots.

The *Carrot* will grow well in ground prepared as for Manzel Wurtzel. When raised in the field the soil should be well pulverized, and the rows will be most convenient at eighteen inches apart—or if you would pass them with the plough, two feet asunder. The ridges may be prepared as for the sugar beet, after a spreading over the ground an application of good manure in the covered furrow.

The *Onion,* of late seasons, has been more difficult to bring to perfection the farther North we go, or the more distant from the seaboard. The blight and mildew for the few last seasons have done the crops essential injury. Here salt in small quantities strewed over the ground will help the onion growth. Onions, it is believed, will grow best on ground where they have been produced for a succession of seasons. The ground need not be ploughed deep every year; fine manure should be scratched in with the harrow or iron rake. The onions had best be sowed as early as the ground can be properly prepared for them. They may be sowed in drills or rows from twelve to eighteen inches apart: If sown broadcast, they will be more difficult of cultivation. The silver skin onion is said to be the surest crop, and keeps the best.

Ruta Baga will grow well in any light soil prepared as for carrots: sow deep, so that when the plants appear they will have strength to resist the turnip fly and other minute insects. Let the seed not be stinted if sowed by hand—the extra plants may be afterwards thinned. In rich ground where the rows are two feet distant, and the plants twelve inches apart, the growth of the tops will cover the surface. Sow from the first to the tenth of June.

The *Common English Turnip* may be sown from April to the middle of July, for early or late crops, on light moderately rich soil. There are several kinds of Turnips recently introduced from Europe, that are said to be a fine acquisition to New England; of these there several kinds of Hybrid Turnips—of richer quality in appearance, and of greater excellence for keeping in the Spring. We know not the particular management of these turnips; but presume they will grow on ground well prepared as for Ruta Baga turnips; and as they come from a milder and more humid climate, to their growth should be given the best part of the season.

The *Red Globe Manzel Wurtzel* and the *French Sugar Beet* will best grow on rich and warm mellow ground, well prepared with the plough: if a small quantity of stimulating manure shall be spread along the furrow or drill in which they are planted, covered up in soil, it will be all the better. The roots of these beets grow about half out the ground and sometimes to a great size. They are excellent food for cattle, and Sir Humphrey Davy, according to analysis, proves they contain more nutriment than carrots. For the field, they should be planted about the same time as Indian corn.

Cucumbers may be planted early in May to the first of June, in hills four feet apart, both for the general crop and for pickling. The ground should be made rich with vegetable mould and good yard manure. There should not be more than two thrifty plants in a hill; and these should be watered with pool water in dry weather. Tobacco dust and soot are said to drive away the yellow fly.

Lettuce makes an excellent sallad: it will spring up spontaneously and grow in almost any rich garden. A little seed sown early, and continued from April to September, will furnish this article the greater part of summer. It is produced still earlier in hot beds.

Parsnips may be sowed on ground prepared as for carrots, and about the same seasons of the year. They will thrive well only in good ground well prepared.

Radishes may be sown every fortnight from the first budding in hot beds through the summer. They require a mixed soil of sand, garden loam, and a small quantity of stable manure, well pulverized. In such land they will grow brittle and tender.

Melons should be sown in April or May. The various kinds should be sown at so great a distance as not to intermix. It is said, if the seeds are soaked in a decoction of tobacco and water twenty four hours, they will be protected from bugs.

Peppers should be brought forward in the season as early as possible. The plants may be taken up and fixed in a rich soil early in June, in hills two feet apart.

N. S. Watson's Statement.

The following is my method of keeping store Hogs, which I enter for the Society's premium, hoping that many others will do the same, so that if mine is not the *best,* your report will show me a *better* one.

I generally winter August pigs. The first month after weaning, I feed on skim milk and green corn—after that, on boiled apples, pumpkins, potatoes, and a little barley or Indian meal, with the milk, until about the first of January, when I commence feeding on raw ruta bagas, cut the same as for cattle, and what swill is made from the house. This I continue until June, when my ruta bagas are generally gone. I then commence cutting grass, weeds, &c.: soon as they are grown, and soon as my ruta bagas are large enough to thin out, I take such as can be spared and feed them—they will eat these as readily as green corn. Soon as my corn begins to ear, I commence cutting suckers and false stocks for them, and continue this until I begin to boil for fattening.

Now for the place where I keep them.—Soon as I slaughter my old hogs, I put them under my horse stable, which is a manure cellar, where I throw my horse bedding and manure, also all such rubbish as I have that will convert into manure;—this enables them to do much to pay their fare as they go along. The place is warm, which enables them to labor in winter as well as summer. From three hogs, (which is my usual number,) and three horses, I make ten cords of manure yearly, which I prefer to any other manure which I have, especially to put in the hill for corn, which I put in green and cover with earth before dropping the corn. I consider it essential that we make all the animals we keep do something towards paying for their keeping. Give the hogs a suitable place and materials, and they will do *much* towards paying their bills.

STOCK.

The Editor of the Mass. Ploughman, in reply to the question whether it is best to breed from very young Cattle, Swine, &c. says:

We incline to think that if large size is the chief object of the breeder, that heifers ought not to have calves till they are three or four years old, and that the male should be two or three years of age. But early maturity is a great point in our busy country, and we are loth to wait so long before we realize the profits.

But there is another serious objection to letting heifers grow to the age of three and four, before being permitted to procreate. When they have calves at two years of age, they are thought by many judicious farmers to be more likely to prove good milkers, than when they come in at a more advanced age.

The reason assigned is that the milk vessels will be large in proportion to the need of them to sustain the offspring. Facilities early developed take precedence of those that are neglected to a late day. A sailor's arms will be large in proportion to his body and to his other limbs *because he has used them more* and depended on them.

Poison of Lead and of Mercury.

Among familiar examples of slow poisoning is the disease known by the name of painter's colic. It is produced in lead mines and lead works by inhaling lead dust, and elsewhere not unfrequently by drinking water impregnated with lead. The metal being introduced into the system in a soluble form, makes its way elsewhere among the tissues, and lays the foundation of chronic and frequently returning pains. But diluted sulphuric acid or sulphuretted waters, like those of Harrowgate, render lead insoluble in water, whether in the body or out of it, and are therefore prescribed as common remedies for the painter's colic. Observation, meanwhile, has shown that the remedies, though they assuage or remove the symptoms of the disease, still leave the lead which caused it diffused in an inert state through the body—ready, when favorable conditions arise, again to act injuriously on the bodily health.

It is only the other day that M. Melsens, of Brussels, perfected this subdivison of chemical physiology, and gave us the means both of detecting the lurking presence of the metal in the system, and of entirely expelling in chemistry and pharmacy by the name of iodide of potassium, is capable of decomposing the insoluble compounds of lead, and of bringing the metal into a new condition in which it readily dissolves in water. If a person be poisoned with lead, his system struggles to throw it off, the metal makes its way through his kidneys, and can be detected in his urine. Cure him by sulphuric acid or sulphuretted water, and with the pain the lead disappears from his urine, but remains in the system. Give him now a dose of iodide of potassium, and the pains of poisoning return, and lead re-appears in the water. A large dose will prostrate him with colic, but small doses at frequent intervals, will gradually wash away the metal without any sensible suffering. The cure is complete as soon as a large dose of the medicine brings neither a return of the anguish, nor of the lead into the fluid excretions. So, mercury after protracted salivation, lingers likewise long in the system, but the same chemical compound washes it effectually out; and over certain other hitherto unmanageable metals it exercises a similar power. The medical practitioner learns to form in the interior of the patient, and for his cure and comfort, the same preparations which the chemist, for the purposes of science has already often formed and studied in his laboratory.—*Edinburgh Review.*

VEGETABLE ANALYSIS.

BY DR. GREY.

All vegetables and vegetable productions are composed of but very few elementary substances, the principal of which are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, and occasionally, nitrogen. There is sometimes found a portion of lime, pottassa, magnesia, soda, silicic acid, &c., but their quantity is very small compared with the three elementary substances first named. Vegetable productions, therefore, do not vary very materially with regard to the elementary substances of which they are composed, but their great variety is owing to different proportions of their elements. The process, by which the relative quantities of these elements in any given vegetable production are ascertained, is called *ultimate vegetable analysis,* to distinguish it from that process called *proximate analysis,* by which we separate the different compounds contained in vegetables, such as sugar, starch, gum, &c.

The amount of carbon contained in any vegetable production is determined in the following manner. Mix any given quantity of the desired material to be analized, with about fifty times its weight of the oxide of copper, and heat it to redness in a glass tube, and collect the gass, thus generated, in a graduated glass receiver over mercury. By this process the oxygen of the copper unites with the carbon of the substance under examination, making carbonic acid. As every twenty-two grains of this acid contain about six grains of carbon and sixteen of oxygen, the amount of carbon can be readily calculated.

To ascertain the quantity of hydrogen, the gasseous products are transmitted through a tube filled with fragments of fused chloride of calcium, previously weighed, which absorbs all the watery vapor. These fragments are again weighed, and the increase in their weight indicates the amount of water generated by the process. Hydrogen and oxygen unite in the proportions of one grain of the former to eight of the latter to form water; consequently one-ninth of the increase in weight is hydrogen.

If the carbonic acid and water generated in these two processes above named, contain more oxygen than is lost in the first process by the oxide of copper, that the excess is the amount of oxygen contained in the substance under examination. This is easily determined by adding together eight-ninths of the water and sixteen-twenty-seconds of the carbonic acid, the relative proportions of oxygen contained in water and carbonic acid, and comparing the amount with the loss of weight in the oxide of copper. If the amount of oxygen thus obtained does not exceed that lost by the copper, the inference is that the substance under examination did not contain any oxygen.

If the substance submitted to analysis contain nitrogen, it will pass over in connexion with the carbonic acid; and its quantity can be determined by exposing the gaseous mixture to pure potassa which absorbs the entire amount of carbonic acid, forming carbonate of potassa, leaving the nitrogen free.

It is quite evident that if the amount of elements or compounds obtained by the analysis, or of both combined, equals in weight the substance analized, the analssis must be regarded as correct.

I have been thus particular in describing the method of analyzing organic bodies, and the chemical changes which take place during that process, that my readers may be prepared to give credit to whatever may be said hereafter relative to the composition of vegetable productions, without questioning the possibility of obtaining correct results by ultimate analysis.

A table showing the composition of 100 parts of the ashes of crops most commonly raised in this country, which we find in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, is inserted to enable those who wish to compare an analysis of their soils with an analysis of the vegetables they wish to raise on it, in order to decide what kind and what quantity of manure to apply to the land, to obtain the greatest amount of profit from the crop:

	Wheat,	Corn,	Rye,	Beans,	Oats,	Barley,	Potatoes,	Turnips,
Potash & Soda,	33	32	33	22½	26	45	58	51½
Lime,	3	1½	5	2½	6	8¾	2	11½
Magnesia,	12	16	10½	7½	3	10	5½	3
Oxide of Iron,	¾	¼	¼	1½	¼	¼		½
Phos. Acid,	49	45	34½	39	44	33	12½	11¼
Sul. Acid,	¼	3	1		10½	4¼	13½	15
Chlorine,		¼			¼	1¼	4¼	5½
Selica,	2	¼	½	27	2¾	2¼	4¼	2

THE ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
KIDNAPPING OF THOMAS SIMS,
April 12, 1851.

At the call of the Vigilance Committee of Boston, the Melodeon was filled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with as fine looking an audience as one could wish to see — substantial, intelligent men and women who showed in their very faces that they looked higher for the law that governs their conduct than to a set of brandy-drinking, cigar-smoking, small-potato politicians who have the good luck or cunning to get assembled together in a room at Washington. They came together to recall the humiliating past, and consult for a better future. The exercises were appropriately opened by the reading by Rev. T. W. Higginson of several well selected and sublime passages of Scripture, among which Isaiah's description of an acceptable fast and the principles of the divine judgment laid down in the Gospel of Matthew.— Rev. Mr. Foster, whose name was in the programme, and who last year made the memorable prayer from the end of Long Wharf, not being present, Mr. Higginson offered a prayer suitable to the occasion.

The following Hymn was then read by Rev. John Pierpont, its author, in a truly eloquent manner. At several points in the reading the instinctive approbation of the audience could not be restrained, and there was a *spiritual rapping* which would have done the pious master of Sims good to feel.

MR. PARKER'S DISCOURSE.

At a quarter past eleven, Rev. Theodore Parker rose and delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion, occupying nearly two hours, responded to by the most earnest attention, and, notwithstanding the speaker's request to the contrary, frequent outbursts of applause. We must content ourselves with a brief sketch of some of the leading points, without any attempt to give Mr. Parker's peculiar style, much less the deep pathos which marked much of it.

The Sermon, we understand, is to be published, and we have no doubt it will be extensively read, and awaken many feelings, which are now much needed in New England.

There are times, said Mr. Parker, of private personal joy in life which impress themselves too deeply to be willingly forgotten, and every annual recurrence of the day brings back a joy to the heart akin to the first. The lover rejoices when first another breast throbs in unison with his, and that day of the calendar becomes ever dear to him. What a joy has the father or the mother at the advent of a new born son or daughter; and how tenderly the birth day is cherished. And the anniversary of wedded life, how gladsome its recurrence, and the reminiscences it awakens amidst the cares of life, of the first sweet prophetic gleam of early love, sparkling with the dew of the morning, and the radiance of hope! And how delightful for the pair to look back and remember how one by one those olive plants came up around their board.

So in the life of a nation there are found days of joy, red letter days in the calendar, when some great step was taken in the nation's progress, some great victory achieved, some great principle established securing growth and prosperity On the 22d of December, all New England thanks God for the divine guidance which brought the steps of a band of pilgrims to our shores and planted them here, and with them the principles of free and virtuous society which their children's children have enjoyed. Wherever two or three are gathered on that day in the name of New England there is a springing up of the heart in joy and gratitude, whether it be on the western prairies or on the plains of California So, too, we rejoice in the birth day of our nation, when for the sixth and seventieth time we read the great programme of our progress. So rejoiced the Hebrews in commemorating their passover, wherein they had been slaves. And the pyramids, which were even then the signs of obsolete ideas, have seen 33 centuries pass away since, and the passover is still celebrated.

Human history is full of these red letter days, observed from age to age with significant ceremonies, and keeping green the memory of great events, and so the world learns the great lessons they were designed to teach.

But there are periods of sorrow that demand commemoration not less than those of joy.— The mariner remembers the day of shipwreck, when though rescued from the jaws of death, he suffered the loss of many dear to him, and came up from the ocean dripping with sorrow. The widow remembers the years of her widowhood. What is written in tears is not easily wiped out. It was the anniversary of Waterloo that mostly impressed Napoleon at St. Helena. He brooded with melancholy interest over the day when his power passed away from him Old mythologies represent the mighty defeated coming back to the scenes of their defeat, and stirring up the living to avenge them. The Jews had days of mourning, in which they remembered the cities now desolate that were full of people. And it is wise for nations to live over their lost battles, and meditate on the causes of their defeat. Sometimes that defeat could not have been avoided; sometimes it comes by the nation's own wrong. So of the individual Sometimes a man himself commits a wrong which it is wise in him to commemorate in penitential bitterness How Arnold must have remembered the 25th of September, when Andre and not he was hanged, the first foul blot on New England. Though enriched by the rewards of his treachery, how poor!— In the individual it is wise to remember these days and let them burn as beacon lights of warning to the soul. Such days have nations when some gigantic iniquity is organized into a law, or some great wrong is perpetrated against the rights of the poor — days which deserve to be remembered with humiliation, and a stern determination to do away the wrong and restore the right.

The 12th day of April, 1851, is such a day of sin, and sadness, for on this day, in this State, a great crime was perpetrated — a great crime against the laws of our State and the rights of the poor — a great crime on the one side and a great defeat on the other. A poor man came to us and Boston received him in a prison. He was in distress and she sent unto him a Marshal and a Commissioner He laid hold of the altar and he was rudely torn away and given up to his enemies. He sent round to the churches his humble prayer, but (I speak of the leading churches) in the name of their trinity, the gold eagle, the silver dollar, and the copper cent, they baptized him a slave and his petition was rejected And this was done by the descendants of those who came to these shores to establish a church without a bishop, a state without a lord, and a family without a slave! In the name of the god of money, Massachusetts sacrificed a man. It was a disgrace to Boston. The fair fame of Massachusetts had not suffered such a smultch before. At such a sin and such a calamity in her older days her churches and people would have fasted and prayed and kept their powder dry.

We have a great historic precedent for this fast. After the great Boston Massacre a fast was appointed and it was observed from year to year. It differed from this that it called out the great men and the great ministers of the day. The Warrens and Tudors, Dawes and Hancock stood up here and spoke for liberty in this fast. In 1775 the sermon of this fast could not be heard in Boston and they went to Watertown to hear it. But General Washington preached another sermon on Dorchester Hights which could not be heard in Boston. It was not long between the 5th of March and the 4th of July, and then a sermon was preached which stirred the world. And from remembering 5 men shot down in the streets of Boston it came that 3,000,000 obtained their liberty. Let us do the same by the kidnapping of Thomas Sims, till the colored race are free.

It was a dark day for New England, the 12th of April 1851, far darker than the dark day our fathers tell of, when the candles had to be lighted at noon. But New England has seen other dark days.

The passage of the Stamp Act in 1761 was a dark day for N. England. The Parliament said the people of Massachusetts should be taxed, and the minister said they had no business to inquire into the reasons of the government for taxing them, but the people of Massachusetts said that without their consent they would not be taxed. The mercenary who then filled the Governor's chair favored the oppression, and granted to the British officers the "writs of assistance" that were desired. It was a dark day for our fathers. But there was a young lawyer at Hingham, James Otis was his name, who resolved to give up position and preferment or whatever it might cost to oppose this injustice. The cause made him more eloquent than Burke. The rich and aristocratic Hutchinson cowed before the dauntless agitator. After hearing Otis, John Adams said he could never read the Stamp Act without indignation. The Stamp Act was a dark cloud over the Colonies, but the birth place of Franklin drew the lightning from that cloud, the rain decended, and the land was clothed in gentle green. There were men in that day, who had the hearts of men. On the 1st of November, 1765, they hung on the Liberty Tree Mr. Huss, a New Hampshire man, who in Parliament recommended the obnoxious law. He was regarded as a traitor, though he was not a worse one than New Hampshire has since produced. He and Granville, the minister, were hung in effigy, just as 248 years before, the Pope had been pilloried, they were afterwards taken down and carried through the market under Fanueil Hall, and then carried to Dorchester Heights and burned.

The stamps nobody would take. I think you may never have seen one. I have seen one, but it was a great curiosity, and it was obtained in England. These stamped papers were placed with Oliver, the Secretary of the Colony for distribution. But this Oliver was taken to the Liberty Tree and made to take an oath that he would not distribute this badge of servitude or do anything to injure the Colony. The oath was administered by Richard Dana, a name honorable in history It is something to come of noble blood, and this man's blood and spirit is not yet extinct among us The women say that it is a good thing to have a man in the [illegible] There was one Samuel Adams, who was a man, who could not be bought by any office or awed by any threat. He devoted himself to the public welfare, and it is recorded that he was neither rich nor a bachelor. There were other men in the Legislature, and it was told to Governor Shirley that they were pushing against the Government. There were Thomas Cushing and John Hancock, and the Adamses, Samuel and John. "Cushing and Hancock I know," said Gov. Shirley, "but where the devil did this family of Adamses come from?" Where they went to we all know. We know what came of their resistance to the Stamp Act. We know, for when we were boys we used to get the speech by heart, how Pitt in his sublime eloquence, demanded its unconditional repeal—and it was repealed.

But the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 made a darker day than the passage of the Stamp Act. It was not done by foreigners; it was done by American hands; and it too was advised by an apostate son of New Hampshire. And how differently was it received in Boston. The news of the Stamp Act was received with the flags lowered to half mast, and every public demonstration of sorrow by rich and poor, the merchants, the people and the clergy. On the other hand, by the merchants of Boston and the principal clergy, the news of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law was received with joy, which they testified by firing 100 guns on the Common.

When the member of Congress from Massachusetts, who voted for the Missouri Compromise, returned to Boston he was hissed in State street — hissed all the way to Lanesboro.'— But when the member from Boston, who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law returned, he was received with high compliments. He was complimented chiefly by two classes, those who are made proud and haughty by having money, and those who are made servile and cringing by their love of money. And yet there was no comparison between these unrighteous laws.— The Stamp Act was no more to the Fugitive Slave Law than looking through the hedge to driving away all the sheep of the flock.

On the 18th of September 1850 the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. On the 18th of Sept. 1765 the Selectmen of Boston met—for Boston had Selectmen in those days, and not such things as Mayor and Aldermen have been in these days—and they voted unanimously to instruct the Representatives in the General Court to oppose the Stamp Act as a violation of unalinable rights and to oppose every measure tending to promote its execution. And this is the earliest use I find in history of the term *unalienable rights*.

When this Fugitive Slave Law was passed, there were in Massachusetts 8.000 colored people, all of whom were exposed to be dragged into slavery by its summary process. Before twelve hours 35 of them had applied to a well known philanthropist to know what they should do; before 24 hours 40 of them had fled to take refuge under the apron of a British Queen.— The hand that sought liberty with the sword was now pledged to the kidnappers With such Commissioners for Judges, and such witnesses as the vilest constables could scrape together to testify against them, there was no hope but in flight. The men who are the most sensitive to the cold fled to a hyperborean winter. And they were driven out by Boston men. The Boston Massacre was done by foreigners.— Boston kidnapping was done by volunteers, American born. This foul wrong Massachusetts should have resisted but she was mute as the codfish that hangs in her State House. The people should have come together in a body and appointed a committee to see that the law was not executed, but it was not done

I am a friend of law, but such an outrage on all law and right I will not obey I will tear it in pieces and trample it under foot. This was for the people to do, but to no great extent was it done There was a meeting in Faneuil Hall, but it was difficult to find any one to preside. At last Samuel E. Sewall was asked, and we always know where to find him if anything is to be done for liberty The elder Quincy wrote a noble letter, and a venerable clergyman made a prayer which we shall not soon forget (Rev. Dr. Lowell.) At that meeting a Vigilance Committee for Boston was appointed, and a Vigilant Committee it has been. It has saved the liberties of not less than 400 citizens. The first attempt we all remember, to carry back the Crafts. William Crafts was not an easy man to take. I inspected his arms They were good. His pistols were well adjusted, his powder was of a good hard kernel, and kept dry.— His caps would not fail. His poniard had a keen point, was elastic and of good temper.— We remember who it was that came for him, and how he went back without him, and what became of him after he returned.

His fellow citizens told him they hoped he would rot in a Boston jail, but he went back, and was killed in a street brawl. Crafts defended himself from the kidnappers and they dared not touch him. But the State and the Church were against him, and they were too much for him. He sought freedom on British soil, and now the widow of Lord Byron teaches him to read. Kidnappers came and went, but they took nothing. Then came the great Union Meeting in Faneuil Hall, and it was resolved in effect a slave must be carried back to save the trade of Boston. I know there was great talk of saving the Union, but it was so generally understood that this was a stage trick, that I do not know more than two men in Boston who can be supposed to have really believed it, and their exiguity of intellect is such that I do not dare to name them lest they should fall to pieces. Shadrach was soon in their fiery seven times heated furnace, but the Lord delivered him.— There was no victim. New York and Philadelphia were before us.

In the latter city a Judge, well named Kane had made kidnapping an every day affair.— Seven months in Boston, and no slave sent back. Mr. Webster's promises were unredeemed.— Trade was in jeopardy. Men were sent round to say that they stood ready to purchase in Boston, but could not do it so long as Boston stood opposed to the interests of the South. It was this alarm of the merchants that got up the Sims case, and enlisted the whole police of the city, and trampled on the laws of the State, to carry it through.

Mr. Parker proceeded most graphically to portray the difference between the Boston of Sam Adams and the Boston of Sam Elliot, and to show the cause of our present servility. He gave powerfully the story of Sims trial, and the exultation of the merchants at the result. He showed the short-coming of the Governor, the Courts, the Legislature and the people, and justified the Vigilance Committee in part, saying that a part of its history it was not time to tell yet, but he would tell it to posterity. We are sorry that our want of space forbids us to extend our sketch.

After the sermon the following hymn was performed, and the services closed by the benediction.—*Commonwealth.*

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1852.

Flag of the Free!!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN P. HALE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
OF OHIO.

☞ POST MASTERS, Will confer a favor by informing us when the Inquirer is not taken out, by the person to whom it is addressed.— We have sent several copies of our paper three, four and sixth months and *then* received notice that the paper was "not taken out"—"no such person in town," &c, &c.— which is not right. We will thank any Post Master who will inform us of any subscriber who does not pay his postage — for from such a subscriber, little can be expected by the publishers of a newspaper. We want none but *paying* subscribers.

☞ *All persons owing for the* Portland Inquirer, *are respectfully requested to pay up!*

☞ Owing to the hindrance of Fast Day, large amount of advertisements, &c, our paper this week has not its usual matter or arrangement.

Correction.—When too late last week to correct the error, we discovered that the name of R. G. Lincoln, as a delegate to the National Convention, had been accidently left out of the list. He was chosen with the others, and it is hoped he will go.

☞ Six persons were put in the Watch House last Sabbath night.

☞ Liquor is pouring into and through this city in large quantities unmolested. Some of it finds "N. H." on Munjoy's Hill!

☞ The *Argus* quoted admiringly the views of the *Mirror*, on the late election.

☞ The account given by *Zion's Advocate* is just and true, as every candid man here knows.

☞ Why does not the editor of the Mirror say frankly that he hated Mr. Dow and meant to defeat him if he could? This would save columns of quibbles.

☞ The Liquor Law has passed the House in Massachusetts, by 106 majority, but the Senate insist on a reference to the people.

☞ Fast Day brought another heavy snow storm.

☞ Next week Tuesday Kossuth is expected to arrive in Boston.

☞ The Government of this city invited Kossuth here, what are they doing?

☞ Do not fail to get "Uncle Tom." Why will not the ladies get a few copies for circulation in the several towns? The good would be incalculable. For sale at this office.

☞ Our readers shall have Mr. Gidding's speech next week.

☞ The Bangor *Democrat* quotes the eulogy of the *Mirror* on Mr Lovejoy's anti-law sermon, and says it shall publish it entire.

☞ The American Anti Slavery Society is to hold its annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y. beginning May 11.

The account of the Sims celebration was intended for first page.

Legislature.—We are glad to see that our militia system is likely to be wholly repudiated. It will be a wise measure in every respect.

There seems also to be a determination to give up the Reform School, at least in the House. The rather grasping policy in this quarter respecting railroads has something to do with this, and there is also an impression that the cost before it is done will be too great for the benefit to the whole State. Thoroughly enforce the Maine Law and there will be but very little need of that institution — very little indeed.

There is also an effort making in the Legislature to abolish the Teacher's Institutes, if not the Board of Education itself. Bad policy, this last. Cary has got his patent democracy through the Senate by a party vote. We hope to hear from the debate.

☞ Mr. Davis' Letter is unavoidably deferred till next week.

PORTLAND SCHOOLS.

The Report of the school committee presents many important facts. Cost of schools $18,560 00, or exclusive of school houses, $16,000 average. While other New England cities pay for schools $1,15 a head on the population, Portland pays but 76 cents!

Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age 6000, only 3500 of whom are registered in the public schools, with not over 800 in private schools, making about two thirds in all. A sad fact, but improvement is reported. The schools are said to be well taught and prosperous. Absences are dimished.

The system pursued is that of grades, which is the true one and should be adopted in every place where practicable. The chance for proper classification thus secured is of very great importance, equal perhaps to one third of the money. Ambition and progress are the result to the scholars, and an increased interest in the schools to all.

UNITING THEIR POWER.

The two great antagonistic powers to civil and religious liberty in this country, are the slave and papal powers. These are both one in essential nature. Both are despotisms, and both are absolutely certain to array themselves against free principles as fast as they fall in their way. And we have been long trying to turn attention to the equally certain fact, that they would hereafter coalesce and constitute one power for all practical purposes. That time is fast approaching. For several years Bishop Hughs, the American head of that hierarchy of tyranny, has been exerting all his power to array the faithful against the progress of free democratic principles and make them allies of the slave power. The same is now seen in respect to Kossuth. The catholics in the west are pledging themselves openly to oppose the election of all candidates who favor his views, thus erecting the catholic into a distinct political power in American society. The priests and bishops are also nearly all against him, and here the papal and slave power are found united in the same position, though the immediate motives with each may be different. The slave power acts for its own preservation at home; the papal, also for the church abroad. If free principles there gain ascendency the papacy must fall,—hence the hostility to Kossuth. It leans alone on the civil arm which is perverted to its support.

Both these powers are also occupying the same ground as advocates of "conservatism," of which so many among us boast. Neither can bear moral agitation. And this process of assimilation will go on with a rapidity proportioned to the signs of common danger. There are now in this country a million of catholic voters—all under the absolute control of their priests. The extent of the slave power is well known. Now when these two elements of tyranny are practically consolidated into one political engine, as they soon will be, what have we to resist them? Where is the power to hold them back and make our country the home of liberty — the example to the world of a true democracy?

It was the policy of Bonaparte by the celerity of his own movements to cut off his enemies in detail before they had time to unite. This saved him in his greatest dangers. And unless the real friends of liberty and christian democracy unite and subvert the slave power before its alliances render it invincible, where is our hope? What is our prospect? Had this work been done ten years ago what an advantage to liberty would have been gained! We again urge this subject on the attention of serious honest men as one of momentous import, which if trifled with a little longer will have no earthly remedy. We may sleep but it is death.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Our readers will be glad to see the letter from Mr. Lewis. Its suggestions are timely and important, which in this state have been anticipated. *We must send a full delegation*, and if any selected cannot go, their places must be supplied.

The Call will be received with pleasure, and the earlier the better. There was a time when it was deemed important to defer the convention till other parties had nominated, but it appears to us the argument has ceased to have force. The position of those parties is as certainly fixed as it will be after their conventions have been held. Their lists of candidates are reduced to a small number, two of whom will undoubtedly be selected. And there is not a farthing to choose between them. They all hold essentially the same position, which is that of entire, unqualified subjection to the slave power.

On the side of the whigs are Scott, Fillmore, Webster, between whom the policy of the least evil can have no application. It is too small business for *men* to stickle about such points — Scott is informally pledging himself fully and satisfactorily to the south. No reservations will be allowed in the way of his notorious vanity and ambition. And not a whig paper in the north to our knowledge demands the least consideration for principles of liberty. Some indeed grumble at the idea of putting the Compromise into the *whig creed*, and being made to *eat* it; but all are willing to give up the *candidate* and the *administration*, at home and abroad, to its principles. They only wish to stipulate for a fair share of the *offices* to those whose consciences will suffer some damage. *That is all.*

The democrats, with Cass, Douglass, Buchanan, etc., hold the same position. Some wince at making slave-hunting a *test*, but surrender every thing else and will give that up the moment it becomes necessary. Their wonderfully convenient Baltimore Platform, can be made to mean anything or nothing; it can suit the strongest abolitionist and the most inveterate slave driver. The leaders have bowed so low that even the southern "union party,"—rather, ultra slavery party, has been forced essentially to disband, for northern submission is so perfect that nothing can be named which is not promptly conceded. Successive administrations have for twenty years been more servile than the preceding, and the next will be baser than the last, and so on till the point of reaction is reached.

The sooner, therefore, the banner of *Constitutional Liberty* is unfurled boldly before the nation the better. The most salutary influence will thus be exerted on the old parties, and the greatest number of true men—men of principle—honest lovers of humanity and true democracy, will be won to the only standard which represents those objects. Give us then an early Call, and an early Convention. The sooner the better.

North Wayne, April 12, 1852.

Friend Willey: — In looking over the last Inquirer I was very much disappointed to find Wayne not down among the towns that had elected Temperance Officers this spring. Yes sir, although the Rummies have done their best we are right side up yet. Our Officers are

B. W. Varnum,	Clerk.
Josiah Norris Jr., Ephraim Hall, Gilman Buzzell,	Selectmen.

☞ Bangor Mercury (whig) takes the statements of the *Argus* respecting our late election, then denounces Mr. Dow and rejoices that the party is rid of him, *because he has heretofore opposed the election of anti-temperance whigs* — the very policy which gave us the law. Cannot that paper comprehend a principle which is superior to party law?

☞ A man at our late election came to the polls to vote the Paris ticket, but seeing a rum champion holding up two drunken Irishmen to vote the same way, he hastened to find a Dow vote and put it in the box. Such *democracy* was two tough for him notwithstanding the *Mirror's* hint.

Canada—The government is about to grant 3,000.000 acres of land on the Otawa, free to actual settlers.

At a large meeting in Hamilton the Maine Law was adopted by a large majority.

The papers are strongly supporting Burritt's Ocean Penny Postage policy.

Dwight's Journal of Music.—The first number of this paper has appeared, and is judiciously filled. Music has become a part of our education, as well as of our religion; but it is greatly deficient in intelligence. This paper promises to supply in some measure this want, and we wish it succes. Price two dollars a year, weekly. J. S. Dwight, 21 School street, Boston.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Free Soil party held its own, notwithstanding many were led off by the rum issue. Its vote will fall a little short of 3000.

The democrats took open rum ground, and thus took the rum section of the whigs without forfeiting their own allies. The whigs took a half-hearted position for the Maine Law as they did here, and of course were defeated. The *Republican* says:

"The Whig leaders only dabbled in the Law. They touched it as gingerly as a cat touches water. The Hartford Courant, a sort of Whig oracle, more or less, has not uttered a single argument in favor of the Maine Law, or one hope that it would be enacted, from the beginning to the end of the contest. This hesitating attitude neither kept their friends nor allured their enemies. It discouraged the one, and wonderfully emboldened and embittered the other. A strife between a party so hesitant, weakened, divided, as the Whigs, and one so unitedly and vigorously active as the Democrats, could end but one way."

The Hartford *Times* (hunker dem.) thus returns its compliments.

"Thanks, a thousand thanks, to the liberal Whigs, who care more for *principles* than for men, and who came out boldly and determinedly in aid of the Democrats, in this severe struggle. We appreciate your services, friends, and acknowledge that without you our cause would have been desperate indeed."

SPEECHES.

We have been favored by their authors with the following speeches in congress, all of which are of decided ability.

Hon. W. H. Seward, in favor of a Protest by the United States against Russian intervention against Hungary;—*the* great speech of the session.

Hon. J. Washburn, of Maine, in favor of aid to the European and North American Railroad. A good speech.

Hon. J. C. Jones of Tennessee against having anything to do with intervention.

Hon. N. S. Townsend of Mass., (free dem.) maintaining that a large body at least of the party in that state will abide by their principles in the Presidential election.

Hon. O. Fowler of Massachusetts, in defense of Mass. against the compromise, &c. We hope to extract from that speech.

Hon. R. Rantoul in reply to Mr. Davis. This our readers have had.

Hon. J. Appleton on democracy and a defense of its servility. We shall notice this hereafter.

Hon. J. R. Giddings against the Compromise. This is the best speech he has made, as our readers shall see. The committee intend to make it their Document No. 4, and we again urge on the tract operations by which it can go to the people. Will you allow such powerful matter to lie on the shelf while a slave wears his chains?

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.

The Washington Republic as early as the 3d of June, 1851, speaking doubtless, upon sufficient authority, said of General Scott:

* * * "It is still first and foremost among his claims to the gratitude and respect of his country, that he labored for a period as warmly and earnestly as Mr. Clay himself, to bring about the passage of this very series of measures, which have crowned the great statesman of Kentucky with the brightest and greenest laurels that circle his venerable brow

We cut the foregoing from the Philadelphia North American

It is also unquestionably true that Gen. Scott has been most unjustly represented as the "adversary of Mr. Fillmore's Administration," and an "opponent of the Compromise bills."—*Advertiser.*

LIQUOR IN TRANSITU.

There has been much ado about the seizing of liquor bound to New Hampshire. Some that was seized some time since, was delivered up the other day, and soon found its destination, after taking a circuitous route, a part in the neighborhood of Gorham's Corner, and the rest in a shanty on the Hill. This is as we expected, two thirds of the stuff marked New Hampshire, meant Portland.

Temperance Watchman.

Case of Horace Preston.—The United States Deputy Marshal, and his officers, conveyed Preston to Baltimore, where he was immediately seized, we understand, by Policeman Martin, of the sixth Ward of this city, and another New York pliceman, who were in Baltimore with a view, probably, to the *quid pro quo*. It is said that the share of Martin will be about $50, and it is further said that he shares, besides others, with the Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. We understand the gentleman who says he owns Preston, has stated that he wants $1500 for him—$1100 for the man himself, and $400 for what he has paid to somebody, and for expenses, to get him. So it would seem that Martin, instead of doing the duty for which he gets pay from the people of this city, was waiting in Baltimore to get his clutches once more upon the "chattel" so as to secure his thirty pieces of silver. He was unduly zealous of the glory of the transaction; a glory which we fancy few honest men would desire to share with him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FREE SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A letter from Samuel Lewis.

Cincinnati, March 22, 1852.

For the True Democratic, and other Free Soil and Free Democratic papers.

Messrs. Editors:—At a National Convention of Free-Soilers and Free-Democrats held in Cleveland, Ohio, last Fall, I was appointed Chairman of a National Committee to agree upon the time and place for holding a National Convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of these United States, at the ensuing election.

I have received numerous letters pressing me to issue the Call for that Convention, at an early day: and on this subject I desire to to say a few words to the friends of Freedom, by way of apology. It would have taken some time, under favorable circumstances, to correspond with members of the Committee in twenty States, and secure an agreement on the two points submitted to us. But I was prevented, by an unexpected absence from home during most of the Winter, from duly performing my own part of that correspondence. At length, however, most of the States have now been heard from, and a very general interchange of opinion has been had by members of the Commitee. The result has been, a cordial and unanimous agreement, that such a Convention should be held. And it will be held.

The place of holding the Convention will be Pittsburgh or Cleveland: the determination of the time for holding it, only await reciept of sundry letters from distant parts of the Union. Immediately on the reception of those letters, a formal Call for the Convention will be sent forth.

Meanwhile, this note is written, to suggest to the friends of freedom everywhere, that they should proceed to hold their State and District conventions, nominate delegates, and take all the steps for securing a full representation in the National Convention, as if the Call were already issued. I know I shall be excused for pressing these preparatory measures upon those who are in favor of that Convention, since all such must see how important it is, that no time be lost. And I take leave to suggest to all editors concurring in this measure, that they should keep the subject directly before their readers, every week, until the Committee's regular Call shall have been received by them, and given a conspicuous place in their columns. And let none of us ever forget that it is not particular men, but great principles, that will invoke the support of patriots.

The National Committee can, of course, determine nothing more than the time and place for the Convention. All beyond that, will very properly be left to the determination of the Delegates, when they shall have assembled. It is therefore, important that every State, and every District in every State, shall be fully represented And it is hoped, that all who desire to promote the liberty, interest, and happiness of the people with the true glory of the Union, will be represented in that Convention.

Samuel Lewis

JUDICIAL REFORM IN MAINE.

The "act concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction," has finally passed the Legislature, and will take effect April 30th.

It abolishes the District Courts in the State, and substitutes therefor additional terms of the Supreme Court.

In the four counties of Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, and Penobscot, the civil matters will be tried at one term and the criminal at another. In all the other counties, the civil and criminal business will be tried at the same terms.

The bill provides for six terms in Cumberland county—three for civil and three for criminal business—and gives the court jurisdiction in all matters over twenty dollars.— At the same time the jurisdiction of the Municipal Courts is enlarged by another act, and all cases between twenty and fifty dollars may be tried there.

It provides for the appointment of three additional Judges to the Supreme bench, and also that the Judge presiding at the trial, shall determine all causes, without the intervention of a jury, whenever both parties shall so agree.

It divides the State into three districts for the trial of questions of law, and provides for one term only in each district during the year. The law term of the western district, composed of York, Cumberland, Oxford and Franklin, commences at Portland on the second Tuesday of May.

For the middle district, composed of Kennebec, Lincoln, Somerset and Waldo, it commences at Augusta on the second Tuesday of June, and in the eastern district, composed of the other counties, at Bangor, on the second Tuesday in July.

The clerk of the county where the law term is held, becomes the clerk of the district, and is required to keep a separate docket for all cases at law.

No Judge can take part in the decision of questions at law or in equity, growing out of exceptions to his rulings at the trial. And in the appointment of Judges, two at least, must reside in each judicial district.—*Advertiser.*

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

The most important part of the late news is the great freshet in the interior, caused by the late rains, the loss of property and the incidents connected with it The loss of property, however, is not as great as it was on a former occasion last year. Sacramento was overflown in consequence of a crevasse in the levee, and so was Marysville. In the former, comparatively little damage was done, because the inhabitants were to a certain extent prepared for an inundation, and as the waters rose and gained on them, they removed their property to more elevated positions. They therefore suffered more inconvenience than actual loss. Marysville on the other hand, suffered a great deal. The damage is estimated at $150,000. But the greatest loss was sustained by the farmers on the low lands, and by the owners of bridges leading to the mines.

A Sacramento corrrespondent of the San Francisco Herald, under date of March 11, says the farmers in the valley of Sacramento have lost the greater part of their stock. Not anticipating a sudden and serious rise, they were not prepared for it. A greater part of their crops, they fear too, have been destroyed. The loss falls severely on those hardy, industrious and enterprising men.

Boats are still plying in our streets. There are but a few dry spots in the city, and these are covered with every variety of imaginable moveables. Men, women and children, horses, mules, oxen, cowes, calves, sheep, wagons, furniture, dry goods, boots and shoes, bed and bedding, stoves, &c., are all huddled together in admirable confusion.

A gentleman down from Colona informs me that the bridge at Colona, the one at Uniontown, and both of those at Salmon Falls, have been swept away. The bridge at Colona cost $12,000, one of those at Salmon Falls the same amount, and the other $6000, making a total of $30,000 for these three bridges alone. It is believed that all the bridges on the North, South and Middle forks of the American side have been carried off.

The bark Wm. Watson, arrived yesterday 60 days from Hong Kong, bringing intelligence of a most disastrous conflagration in that city.

Nearly all the city is consumed. Hundreds of lives have been lost. Every newspaper office has been destroyed.

Bloody Fruit of Slavery.—A Fugitive Slave in Florida, was pursued and overtaken by the master and two of his slaves. The Fugitive turning upon them, slew one of the slaves who was attempting to arrest him, whereupon the master shot him dead upon the spot.

Washington, April 14.

LAND GRANT TO OHIO.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions against the restoration of Flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Chase said, that on peculiar matters, he should be obliged to leave the City for two or three weeks, and he would take it as a particular favor if the Senate would now take up the bill granting to the State of Ohio the unsold and unappropriated lands remaining in that State The motion was agreed to.

Mr Hunter asked how much land was granted by the bill.

Mr. Chase said that on the 30th of September last there remained of the public lands in Ohio 216,000, chiefly refuse lands. The United States had received into its Treasury, from the sales of public land in Ohio, during the last 65 years, over twenty millions of dollars. Her citizens had paid Connecticut and other grantees of the United States, for public lands in Ohio, over thirteen millions of dollars. Ohio then had paid over thirty millions of dollars for the public lands in her limits. It would require a grant of more than 2,000,000 of acres to Ohio, to make the grants to her in aid of internal improvements eqral to the grants made to Illinois.

Mr. Sumner said he could not vote for the bill, he was in favor of a graduation of the price of these lands, and would give Ohio a preemption right to them, this was a new principle and he could not vote for it.

Mr. Shields said the lands remaining unsold in Ohio were nearly all refuse land, and the Government would save money by giving them away, for then the land offices, &c., in that State could be dispensed with.

Mr. Davis asked what was the amount of the sales of land in Ohio during the past year.

Mr. Chase said that the expenses of the land offices in Ohio were over five thousand dollars a year, and that since land warrants had become a currency he doubted whether the receipts for the sales of land in that State would exceed that amount.

Mr. Dawson said that this bill established a new principle—the unconditional surrender of the public lands to the States in which they lie. Its passage, he thought, would lead to others of a similar character. He preferred a graduation of the price of the lands to this bill; if the lands were worth fifty cents an acre that fifty cents ought to be paid to the United States. If we give Ohio these remaining lands, Indiana will ask the same; Michigan, too, next year, will make a similar demand, and that demand will be made, perhaps, under the favorable auspices of one of her citizens filling the Executive chair. Illinois too may present her claims for the same grant under similar auspices. The same might be said of Alabama.

Mr. Chase said the precedent had already been set—the public lands remaining in Tennessee unsold in 1846, were granted to that State.

Mr. Dawson said that was true, but the lands granted to Tennessee had been long in the maket at 25 cents an acre, and were then given for educational purposes.

Mr. Davis said that in 1849 there were over 800,000 acres of land in Ohio unsold; the balance unsold now was 216,000. If this were so, it would appear that the lands were valuable enough to be sold very rapidly.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 28, Nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Cass, Chase, Clemens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Geyer,—Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, King, Mallory. Rusk, Sebastian, Seward Shields, Smith, Stockton, Sumner, Wade, Walker—28.

Nays—Badger, Berrien, Bradbury, Brodhead, Clark, Davis, Dawson, Hunter, Mangum, Norris, Spruance, Underwood, Upham —13.

The House started on the printing bill and came to such as this.

Mr. Brown (Miss.)—I said yesterday and I repeat to-day, that on the old Democratic issues I do recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts. As to the question whether I coalesce with him on the Slavery question, the gentleman from Tennessee knows perfectly well I do not.

Mr. Polk—The gentleman says he does not coalesce with him, but why not vote together on a question which agitates and is calling out, if you like, the strength of the party?

Mr Rantoul (Mass.)—I wish to interrupt the gentleman—not because it is necessary on my own account, but because it is right the House should not be misinformed as to the historical facts relating to parties or Members of this House. I therefore wish to ask the gentleman to produce the record to sustain his charge.

Mr. Polk—What's that?

Mr. Rantoul—I understood the gentleman to say I stood on the record in a peculiar condition.

Mr. Polk—If the gentleman claims to be a Democrat, I will not act in the same fold with him. He claims to be a Free Soiler, and I believe any man who prostitutes himself to the miserable sympathies of the Abolitionists will steal a negro.

Mr. Rantoul—I shall not not notice the last remark.

Mr. Polk—Of course not.

Mr. Rantoul—I will, however, notice the other statement. He says I stand here chosen by the Free Soilers. Now, I was nominated unanimously by the old line of Democrats of my District, in the fullest caucus held for many years. I came here first, nominated by a convention of delegates; secondly, by a mass convention, to which all the Democrats were invited; in the next place, I never accepted a nomination by the Free Soil party in my life. The Free Soil party, however, voted for me, and I was happy to receive their votes.

Mr. Polk—O, yes; a negro would have been thankful for that.

Mr. Rantoul—I say to the gentleman from Tennessee, or to any other gentleman who may choose to say that he will have no fellowship with me, that it is a matter for his own option—it is for him to decide whether he will act in the same party; but if he decides that he shall not, it is for him to step out of the Democratic party, for I shall not do so.

Mr. Polk—He will not be permitted to step out, but will be ordered out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fowler (Mass., Whig)—Here sprung a question of order, but Mr. Polk, knowing the reverend gentleman to have been in the service of God for a long time, atoned for the digression.

There was a good deal of excitement all over the hall, but no *fistcuffs*.

Mr. Rantoul—The gentleman from Miss., Mr. Neighbors, inquired whether there is not in the constitution a clause which provides for the delivery of fugitive slaves. I desire to answer this question.

The Speaker again interrupted to prevent this course of debate.

(Such an answer was not wanted.)

Washington, April, 15.

Mr. Mangun of North Carolina made a speech in faver of Scott, and added:

His position was well known; it had been avowed three years ago. It was known he had declared he could support no one for the Presidency who would not openly, plainly and honestly declare that he will support the Compromise; and he would now declare that he would act with *no party* in the next election who is not pledged to oppose any further agitation of the matters embraced in the Compromise. He would not support any man *nor act with any party* who will not declare, in terms not to be mistaken, a determination to adhere firmly to the Compromise.

In the next election he will be found supporting that man who will be for maintaining the Compromise, whether he be the nominee of a Whig Convention or not; and he would be found acting with that party, whether Whig, or Democratic, or Constitutional Union party, who will sustain and support the Compromise.

Mr. Gwin said that as the Senator from North Carolina says Gen. Scott can produce a clean bill of *fare* [laughter] of health as the present President. I want to know if he can say by authority that Gen. Scott is in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and will execute it as President Fillmore has done?—Will he preserve it as passed without modification or repeal?

Mr. Magnum said that he had had no conversations with Gen. Scott since the time when the Omnibus was pending. Gen. Scott then supported the Compromise. He would not go about to ask a letter from the gentleman. The experience of the Kane letter should satisfy the Whig party that no such means should be resorted to.

Mr. Gwin said the answer was as he expected. The Hon. Senator had no authority from Gen. Scott to say he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, in the same manner that President Fillmore had done, nor that he would oppose its repeal or modification.

Mr. Mangum said that no President could be elected unless some perjured wretch, who would not support all the laws of the United States. If he were to obtain such a pledge from Gen. Scott as the gentleman required, would the Hon. Senator vote for him? He knew that the Senator would not, nor would any of that party; and they ought not to concern themselves so much in matters which did not concern them.

Mr. Gwin said that if the nominee of the Democratic Convention should refuse to pledge himself in writing, to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, he would not vote for him.

The French spoliation bill passed the senate.

In the House the printing bill was up.

Mr. Clingman concluded his remarks by saying that if the contract system cannot be carried out let Congress try a National Printing Office. He deprecated the connection of public printing with a partizan press.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) stated the reasons which would influence him in voting to lay the whole matter on the table, and incidentally he opposed a Printing Bureau and alluded to the fact that every district represented in Congress has a newspaper, except Accomac, in Virginia. This called up

Mr. Bayly, (Va.) who begged to explain, and said there are twelve counties in my district, and not a single newspaper in it. I am most happy to admit the fact. [Laughter.] We have no very large towns, and I regard as a nuisance a village press. I will lay a wager—

Voices—That's not in order. [Laughter.]

Mr. B.—Well, I'll venture to assert the fact—

Voice—that will do.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We gather the following from news by the last arrival.

England.—Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia bill in the House of Commons. Its provisions aim at raising a force of eighty thousand strong—50,000 to be raised the first year by voluntary enlistment.

The term of seevice to be five years and the bounty £4 or £5 in one payment or by monthly installments. The time for discipline, &c., to be 21 days in each year, but power is given in case of emergency to increase it to seven weeks, or on the contrary, to reduce it to three days. The estimated expense is 400,000 the first year and £250,000 per annum afterward.

Lord Palmerston gave the measure his support and advocacy.

Lord John Russell, although not opposing it, was disposed to find fault with some of its provisions.

Mr. Hume protested against the doctrine of numerous armaments when they were by no means needed.

Mr. Codden ridiculed the idea of an invasion and complained of an expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil.

The bill to provide for taking the votes at the Parliamentary election by ballot was rejected by a majority of 102.

Mr. Bailey Cochrane had given notice that after Easter he would move a resolution having for its object the establishment of communications between the Canadian and Newfoundland Colonies and Great Britain.

Mr. Monckton Milnes moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the Commons at the measures of Austria, threatening British travelers with inconvenience and annoyance in consequence of the refusal of the British Government to expel foreign refugees

Lord Dudley Stuart seconded the motion and declaimed against the illiberality, faithlessness and mean tyranny of Austria and other despotic powers in Europe.

Mr. Walpole considered that the passage of such a resolution might interpose difficulties to the maintenance of present relations with friendly States.

Lord Palmerston took a similar view, and eventually the resolution was withdrawn.

Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable speech to the electors of Carlisle, in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage, extolled free trade, but was not prepared to support vote by ballot.

France.—The great event in Paris during the week preceeding the sailing of the America, was the opening of the French Chambers, which took place on the 29th ult., the Prince President performing the ceremony in person. He was attended by a brilliant staff of general officers, Colonels of Regiments, Counsellors of State, &c. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read his installation speech, standing. In alluding to the foreign relations of France, he says, "it is for all our interests to keep with them the most amiable relations."

He next proceeds to explain what his conduct will be in doing so. *He disclaims any intention of declaring himself Emperor.* But if the restless and disaffected portion of the community, by underhand intrigues, endeavored to sap the basis of his government; if in their blindness they contest the legitimacy of popular election, or engender by their incessant attacks the future prosperity of the Ministry, then he would demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix upon his head the power they had invested him with.

The feeling increases that the Empire may be expected.

Austria.—A correspondent of the London Times says that he has excellent reasons for believing that all is ready, and that Government will secretly mature the territorial arrangement, and that Russia and Prussia will make common cause with them in the matter. Austria is on excellent terms with France.

Ireland.—A numerous and influential meeting had been held at Lord Clarmont's house, in in Doblin, for in the purpose of taking steps to erect, in Ireland, a suitable memorial in honor of the lamented poet, Moore.

Burmah.—The negotiations with the Burmese having failed and the insults being continued, a force of 6000 men in equal proportions from Calcutta and Madras was to set out for Burmah on the 13th, March.

The progress of the rebels in China was decided and unquestionable. The Governor-General of the Canton Province had been besieged in one of his own towns, and the remnant of the Imperial forces had been signally defeated.

The death of Prince Swartzenberg, Prime Minister of Austria, is announced. The report of the death of Marshal Radetzky is not confirmed. A British war steamer, the Birkenhead, is reported to have been lost, with about 450 souls out of 638 who were on board. The steamer was bound for the Cape of Good Hope, with reinforcements, and the men lost were chiefly troops.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Bill abolishing the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen or more than fifty years in lieu thereof, passed finally in the House on Thursday—yeas 46, nays 42.

Daily Telegraphic News.

Providence, R. I., April 10th.

"H. Greeley—Our new Senate is *Maine Law* by *four* majority. The House is *Maine Law* by *fourteen* majority. We are perfectly satisfied, and hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. Yours, C. W."

Well we are *not* quite enjoying that blessing, but expect the day when we shall be.—*New York Tribune.*

New Orleans, April 12th.

Yesterday a vote was taken throughout the State as to holding a convention to alter the State Constitution in New Orleans. The vote was 5500 in favor and only 170 against.

Washington, April 12th.

The Republic of this morning contains a letter from Hon. Edward Stanly, in reply to the Washington correspondent of *The New-York Express.* He denies the statement that Gen. Scott was only in favor of the four first Compromise measures, and asserts that he supports them all.

Cincinnati, April 12th,

The resolution passed by the State Senate on Saturday to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth, was taken up in the House this morning, and laid on the table by a vote of 44 to 28.

Baltimore, April 13th,

Rasch, the German who was shot on Friday, died to-day. A post mortem examination showed that two balls had traversed through the brain

Washington April 13th.

Kossuth arrived here this afternoon and repaired to the National Hotel. He is now receiving visitors.

Baltimore, April 14th.

It is stated, in letters from a reliable source at Washington, that the Whig members of Congress are nearly unanimous in favor of holding the Whig National Convention in Baltimore.

Washington, April 14th.

Kossuth's return has created no excitement. He arrived without noise, and will depart without confusion. He has remained quite retired since his arrival, but numbers of Senators and Representatives have called upon him.

Richmond, April 14th.

The Virginia Whig State Convention met to-day, and was largely attended.

It is believed no preference will be expressed for the Presidency. Fillmore and Scott are both represented.

Albany, April 15th.

The heavy rain of last night and this morning, and the snow storm of this afternoon, has produced a freshet in the river, and the docks are under water.

Norfolk, April 16th.

The remains of the late Commodore Warrington reached this port to-day. They will be interred in the Naval Cemetery.

New-York, April 16th.

Jeremiah Butler of Portland, Maine, was tried in Brooklyn to-day on a charge of Bigamy, and acquitted under a provision in the statute of limitation.

New York, April 19th.

The storm has continued to rage with unabated fury all day, and there are no signs yet of a clearing up.

Buffalo, April 19th.

The wind blows fresh from the east, causing the ice in the harbor and Lake to break up rapidly.

Election of U. S. Senator in Indiana.—Mr. Todd (dem.) was elected U. S. Senator in the Indiana Legislature.

Belfast a City.—The people of Belfast, at a recent public meeting, voted to accept their city charter.

The Flax Cotton Patent.—Chevalier Clausen has disposed of his flax cotton patent for upwards of $1,000,000.

Tremont Temple is to be rebuilt, enlarged and improved, by the old Trustees. So a free hall is to be prepetuated in Boston.

In the matter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, a reference pursuant to the order of the U. S. Circuit Court has been commenced in New York before Mr. Commissioner Morton, respecting the division of property, which is estimated at over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At the Union Prayer Meeting in the Park street vestry, it was stated that within the last six months, in the thirty-three evangelical churches in this city, there have been one thousand hopeful conversions.

Commonwealth.

NEGROES.

The undersigned would respectfully state to the public, that he has leased the stand in the Forks of the Road, near Natchez for a term of years and that he intends to keep a large lot of Negroes on hand during the year, he will sell as low, or lower than any other trader in this place, or in New Orleans, who has the same description of negroes. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to every person who will favor him with their custom. He has a lot of 22 now on the way from Richmond, Va., they will be here about the 28th inst., which, in addition to his present lot, will make 48, his brother will continue to buy in Virginia and ship them to him.

THOS. G. JAMES.

Natchez, Jan. 22.

☞ Received this day, an additional lot of Negroes, among them is a first rate Blacksmith and a Carriage Driver.—*Concordia (La.) Intelligencer*, April 9.

* * *

The Dublin Freeman's Journal announces that orders will be issued from the Colonial office for the relief of the Irish exiles, on condition that they do not return to the British Islands.

Panama Railroad.—We have advices from the management of the Panama Railroad, authorizing us to state that another section of the road will be opened in less than a month. This will bring the cars up to Agua Salnd or King's Station, which are one and the same thing.—Another leap and we shall be brought plump up to the right bank of the Chagres river, five miles and a half by railroad, from Gorgona! They are driving the work ahead with wonderful rapidity.

Gen. Cass's biographer is on trial at Washington for forging Treasury Mexican vouchers.

Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt, formerly Jenny Lind, and her husband, it is stated, will embark for Europe about the 28th of May and if a satisfactory orchestra can be arranged she will give one or two concerts at New York, immediately preceding her departure. It is said she has accomplished her object in coming to this country—that of raising a fund for the establishment of free schools in Sweden, and the money has been sent to her native country.

Dr. Townshend.—Mr. Townshend, Free Soiler of Ohio, made his first speech in Congress last week. He argued that under the Constitution, Congress has no right to legislate on slavery, and therefore that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. He said the country never would be quiet while that law was enforced, or slavery continued in the District of Columbia; and also expressed the opinion that Ohio cannot be carried by any Compromise Presidential candidate.

RAILROADS.

Railroads depend for their existence on the press, and it would be both good policy and simple justice to reciprocate the obligation by a free ticket to editors in the State, or at least giving them their advertisment. This however is forgotten, and to accommodate our readers we insert gratis.

For Boston.—Leave Portland for Boston, at 8.30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leave Boston for Portland at 7 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

The Trains leaving Portland at 8.30 a. m. and 4 p. m. connect at Lawrence with the Trains of the Lowell and Lawrence, Manchester and Lawrence, Rail Roads.

A Steamboat train will run every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-2 p. m. or on the arrival of the Governor from Bangor.

Fare —To Boston,	$2,00
To Lowell,	2,30

ANDROSCOGGIN & KENNEBEC

Leave Waterville at 5 a. m. and 12 m.
Arrive at Portland at 8.30 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Portland a 7.15 a. m. and 1.30 p. m
Arrive in Waterville at 11 a. m. and 5.05 p. m.
Through Tickets sold at At. and St. L. R. R.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND.

Leave Portland for Bath & Augusta at 7 a m & 12.45 p m.
" Augusta for Bath, Portland & Boston at 5.15 a m, and 12.30 p m.
" Bath for Portland & Boston at 6.40 a m & 1.40 p m.
" Bath for Augusta at 7.45 a m & 1.40 p m

ATLANTIC & St. LAWRENCE.

Leave Portland for Gorham, N. H, at 7,15 a. m.

Leave Portland for South Paris at 7,15 a. m. and 1,30 p. m.

Leave Gorham for Portland at 10.45 a m.

Leave South Paris for Portland at 6,15 a. m. and 1,15 p. m.

Leave Portland for the A and K. Rail Road at 7,15 a. m. and 1,30 p, m.

YORK & CUMBERLAND.

Leave Gorham 6,15 and 9,30 a. m. and 2,30 and 5,30 p. m, arriving in Portland in time for the morning and evening trains east and west.

Leave Portland, 7,15 a. m., 12, 30, 4. and 6,30 p. m.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, 27th ult, by Rev. Dr Parkman, Mr William L. Ingraham to Miss Hannah C. Harris, all of Boston.

In Abbot, 17th ult, Mr John Corson of Abbot, to Miss Mary E. Roach of Orono.

In Providence, R. I., 4th inst, Mr John Thompson of Campden, to Miss Mary J. Scott of Bangor.

In Portsmouth, N. H., 15th inst. Mr Robert J. McPherson, of Fredericktown, N. B., to Miss Pamelia K daughter of Capt. Charles Staples, of this city.

In Auburn, 13th inst, Mr Charles R Ray to Miss Sophia Merrow, both of A.

In Falmouth, 6th inst, Mr Hawley Folsom of Roxbury, Mass, to Mrs M Caroline Shute of F.

In Medford, Mass. 10th inst, Mr John L. Ayer of M. to Miss Julia Winslow of Bath.

DEATHS.

In this city, 20th inst, widow Mary Chamberlain, aged 80 years.

In this city, 14th inst, Mr. Benjamin W. Hanaford, aged 59.

In this city, 18th inst, suddenly, Edwin Augustus, son of J. C. and L. P. Proctor, aged 5 years.

In this city, 15th inst, Capt Stephen Dunham, aged 67.

In this city, 18th inst., Henrietta, daughter of the late Henry Cumpston, aged 12 years.

In this city., 17th inst., Mahala Frances, daughter of David and Mahala Stillings, aged 82.

In Pittston, 11th inst, Mrs Elizabeth B, wife of R. H. Leavitt and daughter of the late Moses B. Gilman of Hallowell, aged 44.

In Bucksport, Rev Mighell Blood, aged 74.

In Lincoln, Mass, 2d inst, Mrs Margaret R. wife of Geo Hartwell and daughter of Hon. John R. Redman of Ellsworth, aged 32.

In Fairfield, 5th inst, Mrs Marah, wife of Elihu Bowman, aged 82.

In Brunswick, 1st inst, very suddenly, Mrs Rebecca Stront, aged 82.

In Charlestown, Mass., 16th inst, Arabella, daughter of Isaac Rowe, Jr., formerly of this city.

In Durham, 10th inst. Miss Jane D. Stackpole, aged 63

Cirehugh's Tricopherous.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THOUSANDS have testified to the entire recovery of their hair, after having lost it at various periods of life. No matter how thin or weak, course, dry or harsh the hair may be, it will be restored to a soft, glossy, healthy, and luxurious crop, if the TRICOPHEROUS be regularly applied. Those who have been threatened with premature grey hair, have, by the Tricopherous, not only stopped its progress, but had their hair changed to its original color. Its composition differs entirely from every other article for a similar purpose, as it is not intended merely to anoint the hair, but is applicable to the skin, and to act through it on the nerves, blood-vessels and absorbents, connected with the root or bulb of the hair. The preservation of the hair and its colour, is thus guaranteed to all who will adhere to the advice of Mr. Chrehugh. The Tricopherous has been found a certain cure for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp, whether in children or adults. Scurf, Dandruff, and other excrescence thrown off by the skin, even in its most healthy state, disappear under the influence, leaving the skin clear, healthy and active.

It has proved to ladies an invaluable restorative, where the hair has fallen off, from the scanty or divisions being over-strained or too tightly tied—where the hair has become weak from confinement, or from any other cause peculiar to the female constitution, its occasional use will preserve the hair to the last period of life.

The public are cautioned against a base and deleterious counterfeit, advertised and sold under the same name. Its only virtue is being sold at 25 cents.

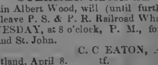
Read CLIREHUGH'S "TREATISE ON THE HAIR," accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cts a bottle.

Principal office, 179 Broadway, where advice is given by Mr. Clirehugh on all diseases connected with the growth of the hair.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for the State of Maine, SAMUEL THURSTON, Apothecary, Nos. 398 and 400, Congress, junction of Free St., Portland. To whom all Orders should be addressed. The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also by H. H. HAY, Portland. 3w

FOR EASTPORT & ST. JOHN.



STEAMER ADMIRAL

Captain Albert Wood, will (until further notice,) leave P. S. & P. R. Railroad Wharf every TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

C. C EATON, *Agent.*

Portland, April 8. tf.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in that part of EFFINGHAM, N H., called DRAKES' CORNER, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, about equally divided into WOOD, PASTURE and TILLAGE, together with a large house, two barns, and all necessary out buildings, in complete repair.

The above described property will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, or by letter prepaid, to

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.

Advertising Agents, 10 State street, BOSTON.

April 8, 1852. 4w

NOAH HANSON,

DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

W. I. Goods, Country Produce, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 296 Congress Street,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

December 18, 1851—tf.

S. M. Pettingill & Co's Boston Directory.

CROSBY & BROWN,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

RICH WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND PLATED WARE,

No. 69 Washington Street,

Three doors South of COURT STREET, BOSTON.

S. T. Crosby. S. E. Brown.

OLD SALT HOUSE.

JAMES OAKES,

No. 49 Long Wharf, Boston.

Importer and dealer in all kinds of SALT, Wholesale and Retail at lowest cash prices.

Turks Island, Trapani, Liverpool, Bonaire and Bag Salt.

To Bakers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Critcherson's Cracker Machines,

With their late improvements, would call the attention of Bakers to their manufactory, corner of CAMBRIDGE AND CHARLES STS., Boston.

ELLIOTT & SHATTUCK.

S. M. Pettingill & Co's Boston Directory.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S BOSTON Business Directory, APRIL 1851.

The second Spring List, collected by S. M. Pettengill & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, who are authorized by the publishers of the best and *most widely circulated* Newspapers throughout the United States, to take advertisements and subscriptions at the *lowest rates.*

☞ The following is a list of many of the most substantial and honorable business firms in Boston.—Merchants and others visiting the city, will find the Directory of great service to them, and they are advised to take it with them.

T. C. WALES & CO.,

THE ONLY ENTIRE CASH

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber House

IN BOSTON

Nos. 19 Broad & 46 Central Streets, (*Up Stairs.*)

HENRY L. DAGGETT,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

AND IMPORTER OF

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER, MOROCCO, AND KID SKINS, LASTING, GALLOONS, LACES, &c.,

At the Lowest Prices.

Warehouse, 29 Kilby Street, Boston.

C. P. FLINT,

No. 11 Central Street, Boston,

MANUFACTURER and Jobber of *Gents', Ladies, Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,* of the best quality and styles for the Retail Trade. Also, Sole Leather, Kid Stock, and Findings of the best quality, all of which will be sold reasonable for cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

S. RADDIN, Jr., No. 30 Broad St., Boston,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, respectfully invites merchants from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined not to be undersold. 3w

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HENRY TAYLOR & CO.,

18 and 20 Kilby Street, Importers and Dealers.

—— ALSO ——

PHILADELPHIA OAK-TANNED

HARNESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER

Constantly on hand, with a full stock of Carriage Trimmings and Lance wood Poles.

J. J. ADAMS,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

99 WASIHNGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

HAS always a large assortment of Brushes for sale—of best quality, and at low fixed prices.

HAIR BRUSHES—of Russia bristles, stiff and Penetratina—also, softer kinds for smoothing the hair.

TOOTH BRUSHES—Various patterns, of the most serviceable kinds.

NAIL BRUSHES—In strong handles, all sizes and shapes.

CLOTH BRUSHES—Made of long elastic bristles that will not injure the cloth, and of *short stiff* bristles for cleaning off mud; also French whisks and broom corn whisks.

HAT BRUSHES—Numerous patterns, soft and medium stiffness.

SHAVING BRUSHES—Of fine French bristles and Badger's hair—in bone, metal, and wood handles.

SHOE BRUSHES—In sets of three, neatly put up in a box; also all the usual kinds. Persons who polish their own boots cannot fail of being suited.

FLESH BRUSHES—Long and short Handles, various patterns—also *Adams' Curred Horse Hair Flesh Rubber,* recommended by Dr. J. C. Warren, and being the *best* Flesh Brush now in use. *Price reduced.*

BATH BRUSHES—An improved pattern—bristles fastened with copper wire, and warranted *water proof.*

CRUMB BRUSHES—A new pattern, just finished, besides various qualities of the old patterns, made in Buffalo Horn, Rosewood, &c. Also, one splendid *Ivory Handled* Crumb Brush.

SCRUBBING BRUSHES—Made on *oak woods* of stiff bristles, and *copper fastened*—several sizes.

HEARTH BRUSHES—A great variety, in plain and fancy handles; also some very rich ones of the Telescope pattern.

SWEEPING BRUSHES—Made of *straight Russia* bristles and warranted strong and durable—different sizes.

DUSTING BRUSHES—All the usual sizes, in common and Fancy handles,—made of the best materials, and warranted strong and serviceable.

FEATHER DUSTERS—Steele's patent Feather Dusters, all sizes, plain and colored—sole Agency for the sale in New England.

SIDEWALK BRUSHES—For sweeping pavements and sidewalks—the best thing in use for that purpose.

HORSE BRUSHES—With bristles cut either solid or penetrating, for thick or thin hair.

PAINT BRUSHES—Made of *long, straight,* and *clear white* bristles, for inside work. These brushes have given the fullest satisfaction.

WHITE-WASH BRUSHES—All sizes—some of extra quality for nice work, of both *clear white* and *best grey* bristles.

COLORING BRUSHES—for cornice and stucco workers, also used for "skimming" by plasterers; these brushes are also made of white stock, and on an improved handle.

PASTE, OR WALL BRUSHES—For Paper hangers' use; also used by Painters for painting floors and other large surfaces.

CAMEL'S HAIR PENCILS—The most complete assortment in the city. Also fine *Sable* Stripling and Lettering Pencils.

ARCHITECTS' PENCILS—Of fine *black sable hair,* in extra large quills—a superior article. 5teon

REDUCTION IN PRICE

—— OF ——

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID,

For Restoring, Preserving, and Adorning the Hair,

To the following low rates, viz:

Bottles formerly	sold at	50 cents	reduced to	25 cents,	
"	"	"	75	"	" 50 "
"	"	"	1 00	"	" 75 "

The many worthless imitations of this celebrated Hair Restorative, palmed on the public under the lure of cheapness, has determined the Inventor to crush them, by selling his famous 'Fluid' at even a lower price than they can afford to sell their vile trash. At the same time, he assures the public that the "Hyperion" will always continue to be as good as heretofore, which has given it celebrity throughout the globe.

This, with Bogle's "Electric Hair Dye," and other preparations, sold by his Agents every where in the United States and Canadas.

MELLEN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS WARE,

and Paper Hangings,

Nos. 18 and 20 Merchants' Row, Boston,

CAHILL TOLMAN,

Manufacturers' Agent for the sale of every description of Plain and Painted

WOODEN WARE,

And Dealer in *Willow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Mats, Cordage, &c.,*

No. 78 Union, near Hanover St., Boston.

Orders promptly attended to, and goods packed with care, and shipped or delivered to the different depots.

CALEB DEELEY,

5 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON,

Engraver, Lithographic and Plate Printer,

Importer of English and German Bronze Powders, and Metal Leaf.

☞ Rich Fancy Paper, Colored Paper, and Card Stocks American and Foreign.

John G. Haley,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY VARIETY OF

TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS,

At the lowest prices, corner of MILK AND DEVON SHIRE STREETS, BOSTON.

CARPETINGS.

P. MARTIN, 85 HANOVER STREET,

DEALER IN

Carpetings, Window Shades and Fixtures, Floor and Table Oil Cloths and Matting.

SHEET ISINGLASS OR MICA.

To Stove and Lantern Manufacturers,

For Compass Cards, Lanterns of all kinds, Stove and Furnace Doors, &c. It is superior to anything ever used for the above purposes, on account of not breaking or burning, but standing the most intense heat.

Safety Lanterns and Safety Lamps, of various sizes, a very superior article. Sold at No. 31 UNION STREET, (up stairs,) Boston, by GEO. H. RUGGLES.

S. M. Pettengill & Co's Boston Directory.

VISIT THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS!!

Liberty Tree Book and Stationary Warehouse.

At Wholesale and retail, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, standard Illustrated Historical and Poetical Works; School, Classical, Theological Miscellaneous, Juvenile and Toy Books; sheet Music and Music Books; Cheap Publications, Card Cases, Visiting Cards, Porte Monnaies, Portfolios, gold and silver Pencils, gold and steel Pens, Writing Desks, Copying Presses, Bankers' Cases, Pocket Books, Drawing Paper, Drawing Instruments and Materials, fancy and plain Letter Paper, and Envelopes to match, best styles of Note Paper; black, blue, red, carmine copying, Japan, and scarlet Writing Inks; foolscap, printing and Wrapping Paper; blank Account and Memorandum Books of every description, made of the best of stock, continually on hand and ruled and bound to order, by G. WASHINGTON BRIGGS, 376 Washington, corner of Essex street, Boston. Public, Private, and Sabbath School Libraries supplied, at lowest rates.

Connected with his store and under his own supervision, G. W. B. has an extensive Bookbindery, and is prepared to bind books in any quantity and in any desired style, thoroughly, neatly, and promptly. Especial care taken with old books.

N. B.—Always on hand, the *last new* publications, and the most extensive variety of "Books that are Books."

Salamander Safes.

AND STEEL LINED CHESTS, manufactured by DENIO & ROBERTS, corner Causeway and Friend streets, Boston. Also, manufacturers of Critcherson's Improved Bread Machine, for making Ship bread, Hard and Soft Crackers, Sugar and Soda Biscuit.

Salamander Safes.

R. KERSHAW

Has removed to his new shop, 45 CHARLESTOWN STREET, where he offers for sale a superior article of SALAMANDER SAFES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

EDWARDS, HOLMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Salamander Safes,

PATENT BANK LOCKS, BANK VAULTS, IRON AND STEEL CHESTS, STRONG BOXES &c.

(WARRANTED FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF)

46 and 48 Congress St, Boston.

DAVID PROUTY, &Co.,

Manufacturers and dealers in

PROUTY & MEARS' CELEBRATED

Centre Draught Plough

Which obtained the PRIZE at the WORLD'S FAIR.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds, Garden and Grass Seeds, Stoves, Furnaces, etc.

Nos. 19, 20 and 22 North Market Street, BOSTON.

New England Tea Hong,

No. 130 Washington Street, Boston.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

G. W. SLEEPER,

Have constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE &c.

Clocks!! Clocks!!

JEROME MANUFACTURING CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOCKS of every style and variety.

Nos. 71 and 73 Hanover St., Boston.

JOHN BINDER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,

Prices from 5 to 25 dollars. Orders solicited.

No. 2 1-2 Albany Block,

ALBANY STREET, BOSTON.

Wrought Iron Fence,

For Cemeteries, Public Grounds and Private Residences, Window Guards and Gratings, Columns and Cornices, Piazzas, Balconies and Stairs.

Farm and Railroad Fence, the cheapest in use, for sale by

JOHN B. HATCH,

38 Walter St., Boston.

EXCHANGE,

Bills at short notice, in sums to suit on London, Paris, Bremen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Rotterdam, St. Peetrsburg, San Francisco, Cologne,

FOR SALE BY

GOSSLER & CO.,

31 India Wharf.

Bills forwarded by Post or otherwise.

J. W. CARTER & BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

New England Spice Mills.

Spices of all kinds put up in papers and 25 lb. boxes. Coffee of every description put up in barrels, halves, and 25 lb. boxes—also in pound papers, warranted pure, with a general assortment of West India Goods and Teas at wholesale and retail, at NOS. 17 and 19 WATER ST., BOSTON.

Medical Notice to Females.

Dr. C. W. Calkins,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,

Office, 145 Pleasant Street, Boston.

Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children. Many diseases considered incurable, or relieved only by an operation, permanently cured by means at once simple and safe. Marrieo Ladies who, (from ill health, malformation, or other causes,) are exposed to great risk, or uncommon suffering at their accouchment, may learn how to avoid those dangers, by a timely application to Dr. Calkin's, either personally or by letter. Patients from the country, visiting Boston for medical aid, should be sure to call on him. Accommodations provided for those wishing to stop a few days in the city. All communications strictly confidential, and promptly replied to. Medicines safely sent to any part of the country, when desired.

O. & W. CARPENTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW BONNETS & HATS,

AND DEALERS IN FLOWERS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c

No. 48 MILK STREET, up stairs, over Plumptons, Stephenson & Co., BOSTON.

WILLIAM CARPENTER. OLIVER CARPENTER

Straw Bonnets!!

The subscriber is now prepared to show his numerous customers a large assortment of

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS,

Of the latest Paris shapes. Bonnets of my own manufacture having taken precedence of all others for style and workmanship in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, for the past 14 years. I have confidence in soliciting all strangers to my establishment, trusting they will not go away dissatisfied.

Own make, and few of the European manufacture, are the only Bonnets I sell. Prices as low as at any fashionable establishment. BOWKER'S, 163 Washington st.

STRAW BONNETS.

A. C. STOWELL,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer in

STRAW GOODS,

Of every Description. Artificial Flowers, &c., cheap for cash, NO. 11 MILK STREET, BOSTON, OPPOSITE THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

A. A. LITTLEFIELD,

DEALER IN

Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Caps, Lace Goods Embroideries, &c. &c.,

No. 227 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

(Next door to Marlboro' Hotel,)

N. B.—Country Milliners supplied with pattern Bonnets and Caps.

GUTTA PERCHA PIPE,

FOR PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, AQUEDUCTS, &C.

Manufacturer's Agent, CHARLES STODDER, 75 Kilby Street, BOSTON.

Sturtevant's NEW ENGLAND DYE-HOUSE

Removed from corner of Howard and Court Sts., To 32 School Street, (opposite the City Hall) BOSTON.

S. M. Pettengill & Co's Boston Directory.

James French,

78 Washington Street, Boston,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

LETTER PAPER, ENVELOPES, GOLD AND STEEL PENS, BOOKS AND FANCY STATIONERY.

Of every description, at reduced rates! (Orders solicited.

J. & W. McADAMS,

Patent Paged and Healed Account Book Manufacturers,

AND DEALERS IN

STATIONERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

No. 94 State Street, Boston.

Orders from any part of this country and Canada promptly attended to.

GREAT SALE OF

Wrapping Paper

From the Assignees of a large Paper manufacturing establishment. Upwards of 10,000 reams of *Wrapping Paper,* various sizes and weights, of the very best quality, made partly of Manilla stock, just the thing for the Hardware and West India Goods trade. Will be sold at great bargains, with a very large variety of all other kinds of Paper and Twine at our PAPER WAREHOUSE, 26, 28 and 30 Water Street, corner of Congress.

WILDER & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

WILKINS, RICE & KENDALL,

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April 22. 5w

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AGRICULTURAL.

INDIAN CORN.

D. C. Williams' Statement.

The crop was raised on one acre of land which had been mowed for twelve years last past, and the sward was turned over in May last, with one yoke of oxen; and the ploughing was about eight inches deep. The soil is a gravelly loam. The time expended in ploughing was about two and one-third days, with one yoke of oxen and two hands—the labor of oxen and horse harrowing and cultivating, preparatory to planting, was equal to one day's work with one yoke of oxen and two hands. The dressing was applied in the hill alone, and was taken from the hog-yard, and dropped in the hill—the amount being about seven cords per acre. This manure was a compost made from swamp muck hauled into the hog-yard fifteen months previous to the dropping in the hill. There were four and a half cords of muck hauled into the yard, and this was increased to seven cords by lime, ashes, vegetable matter and the droppings of the hogs kept in the yard during the whole time. The crop was planted on the 14th and 15th of May. The rows were about four feet apart, and the hills three feet apart in the row. The seed was the large eight rowed corn, like the sample of the crop herewith presented, and did not exceed five kernels to the hill—a hill of beans being planted about one foot from each hill of corn. The labor of planting was equal to six day's work of one hand, and the work of one yoke of oxen two days.

The first hoeing was about the 6th of June, and the second was about the 1st of July—the whole labor being done without the use of plow, horse or cultivator, and was equal to about six days' work. The stalks were cut the first of September, and the crop was harvested, Oct. 16th, and husked the same evening. The corn was sorted, measured and cribbed on the 17th of October, and the amount of sound corn raised on the acre, was one hundred and sixty-eight bushels of ears. Eight and one-half bushels of beans were raised on the acre with the corn, which were sold for $1,27 1-2 per bushel.

The expenses of cultivation are estimated as follows: Ploughing, $7.00; seven cords of manure, $14.00; planting, $8.00; hoeing, $6.00; cutting stocks and harvesting, $3.00; thrashing beans, $1.00. In the above estimate, oxen and men's labor is reckoned at one dollar per day.

The value of the fodder estimated at	$8.00
Corn, 84 bushels, 83 1-3 cts. per. bu.,	70.00
Beans, 8 1-2 bu., $1.37 1-2 per bu.,	11.00
Total value of crop, ...	$89,00
Total expense of crop, ...	39.00
Net profit on crop, . . .	$50.00

Cultivation of Broom Corn.

FRIEND EDITOR,—As thee solicits some notes of experience in the matter of raising broom corn, thee will no doubt be furnished with numerous statements. I, however, will pen a few remarks upon the subject.

In the first place I should say, select a good open fallow of light or sandy soil; double furrow this, at about 3 feet 9 or 4 feet apart; roll it with a pretty heavy roller. Having prepared the seed, by running it through a threshing machine or smut mill, and cleaned so as entirely to separate the seeds—then with a broom corn drill, deposit just two quarts of this pure seed to the acre.

Indian corn should be planted about the 10th of 5th mo., but broom corn will not endure as much cold as Indian corn, and therefore should not be planted as early by two or three weeks. Broom corn is of slower growth, arising from the decay of the tap root (which the editor of the *American Farmer* seems not to have understood) and it requires warm weather for the lateral roots to form. Like Indian corn it will pay well for composting and good cultivation. When it shoots for head the stalk should be bent, just above the upper joint, so as not to leave a joint with the "whisk." The bending should be repeated at intervals of about five days, but if the weather is wet, oftener. As to the time of cutting—it should *clear the first frost*; cut stalks to lay the whisk on to dry—put about four double armfuls to a heap at night, and cover it with stalks so as to form a covering something like the old-fashioned barrack roof. It should be spread out during the day time if clear; after it is quite dry it may be put in larger heaps, and covered securely (leaving the seed end open) and left until cool weather—then strip and comb it, and it is ready for sale or making up. The seed is valuable for sheep and fowls, and will bring about one cent a pound. Some prefer *not bending*, as it ripens the seed something better, but more of the whisk grow crooked.

I had an opportunity of observing the growth, &c., of a crop of broom corn, the past summer, which was planted the 16th of 6th mo., after a crop of grass had been mown off. It was on sandy soil, and it seemed to grow without interruption, until it reached a great height, and was one of the best crops I ever saw. The owner did not approve of bending, but at my instance he bent a part of it, and I am satisfied that if he had a less valuable yield of seed, it was more than made up to him in the superior condition of the whisk.

It is thought by some that a crop of broom corn impoverishes the ground so that it will not answer to plant it on the same ground the second year, but with a coat of compost scattered between the rows of old roots and then double furrowed or ridged, it makes the least trouble in putting in—then at leisure the old rows can be torn up and dressing pursued as usual. When this is carefully done, there is little doubt of a fair crop the second year.

If any of the foregoing should be thought worth publishing, it is at thy service, and I hope it may have a tendency to promote the culture of this crop, which is by no means unworthy the attention of the general farmer.

Respectfully thy friend. M.

Byberry, 2d month 7, 1852.

[Germantown, Pa. Telegraph.

SUB-SOILING FOR POTATOES.

Messrs. Editors:—Last spring I broke up a piece of pasture for corn and potatoes; soil, sand and gravel—plowed seven inches deep. Through the center of the lot, I subsoiled a piece of land seven paces wide—subsoiled with a common plow: i. e. throwing the plow into the furrow and plowing five inches deeper than the bottom of the first. That raised the subsoil on the top of the first furrow, to the depth of three inches. I planted four rows of potatoes and three of corn on this subsoil. On one side corn was planted; on the other, potatoes and corn—the potatoes divided from the subsoiled ones by the three rows of corn. The corn when harvested was not as good—stalk small, and not well eared. The potatoes were large, on the subsoiled, and no rotten ones were dug; whereas, the others were diseased and many of them rotten. They were placed in separate piles in the cellar, and when assorted in the fall, one quarter of those planted on the sod were diseased or rotten; of the subsoiled, only two potatoes showed any indication of disease. The seed was the same, (round pink eye) planted the same day, the same care in cultivating, and dug at the same time.

I am not prepared to give any reasons for the difference, other than the dryness of the subsoil when laid on the surface. I plowed the land, not knowing or expecting that it would make any difference, but I shall give it a fair trial, as many others will who have seen the two crops. A. TODD, JR.

A drop of sulphuric acid will turn a black cloth red, and a strong alkali will restore the color.

Culture of Potatoes.

Rev. J. Wilkinson makes the following remarks on the culture of Potatoes, in the Germantown Telegraph.

The course that I have pursued for the past three years in planting and manuring my potatoes, where I have used barn-yard manure, has been to plant a clover ley if possible, to sow the land with a half bushel of gypsum per acre, (which is all that I apply to any crop,) early in the spring, and then wait until the clover has grown to the length of some three or four inches, when I proceed to plant with all possible dispatch—early planting being indispensable to success in potato production.

If practicable, I plough the lot lengthwise, and all one way, except the head lands, which I plant transversely, always marking them out a certain number of furrows from the fences (say fourteen feet wide) the first operation. Then lay out the whole field into lands of uniform width, so that the short rows, if there are any, will all be less than thirty yards in width, so as to avoid making many dead or open furrows, which are always unsightly in sward tillage, and are serious obstacles to uniformity in planting potatoes in the furrow. Having turned a back furrow, or struck out a land, the seed should be placed in the first two furrows, and under the edge of the furrow slice, as the application of the manure will be attended with less difficulty on this side than the other, and if placed in the middle of the furrow the seed is liable to be trodden on or displaced by the team.

I apply the manure by carting it to the side of the furrow in a low, long wagon, from which it may be taken with ease and convenience by three or four laborers at the same time, without getting upon the vehicle, and fork it into the furrows, covering the seed with it, which effectually prevents its being displaced. The manure is carried to the field and placed in compact heaps during the previous winter. Having placed the seed and manure as above described, two furrows are ploughed and the seed placed in the second—and I thus proceed until the work is completed.

I have found by repeated experiments that as many potatoes can be grown in each furrow when they are planted in every one, as there can be when they are planted in every second or third one, provided they are kept from weeds; but this can only be done by manual labor exclusively, which will not pay, particularly if the crop should decay. Immediately after the planting process is completed, I roll the ground thoroughly, and let it lie for eight or ten days, when I go over the entire surface lengthwise of the furrows, with a "gang plow" drawn by two animals, which tills a belt of four feet in width, and any depth desired, though I set it for about two inches, having ploughed in the seed about four inches, which is a good depth in light, sandy, loam soil.

The next operation is to harrow with a light, sharp-toothed harrow, working only in the dry part of the day, which I continue at intervals until all the grass and weeds are destroyed, and the stems of the potatoes are from one to three inches in height; after which they will not require but one good thorough tilling with the horse-hoe around the plants, except to remove by hand the large weeds after the potato stems have shed their blossoms; these are thrown down between the rows, after the earth is shaken from the roots, where they lie until the time of harvesting, when others that may have grown subsequently are mown off, and all raked up with the horse-rake into rows, and burned on the ground after a portion of the crop is harvested.

The harvesting operation is best performed by ploughing the land with the same plow with which they are planted, and plough in the same direction, turning the back furrows into the open ones made in planting. When the furrow is ploughed in which the potatoes are, such of the potatoes as may be visible should be picked up, after which a common one-horse cultivator should be passed up and down the same furrow, picking up after it each way. This being done, the whole surface should be harrowed and picked again, after which the gleaner will get a slim share.

The largest yield and the best quality of potatoes that I ever produced, were manured with barn-yard manure, thirty two-horse loads, and soda ash and lime from the soap manufactory, 200 bushels per acre. The soapers' waste costs 5 cts. per bushel, and was strewed on the manure after it was placed in the furrow.

I am satisfied that 30 per cent. less manure is required to produce a full crop of potatoes on a good clover ley of two years' standing, than is on either a timothy or orchard-grass sward; and I am also satisfied that this difference in favor of the clover will continue throughout the rotation. If a good crop of clover can be produced on land and is turned in when in blossom, I prefer it to a dressing of twenty cords of common farm-yard manure, or ten of good stable manure. But if the land is allowed to lie until the clover roots are thrown out by frost and killed, little or no benefit is derived from it. No practical farmer of my acquaintance has ever turned in a full crop of clover, tops and all, as a manure, without concluding that it is of all methods the most economical and efficient to fertilize land. But the ploughing in of clover blossom, in the cultivation of the cerials, is only practicable in preparing land for winter grain; as this period of the growth of the clover is too late in the season for spring crops, though it is in time for ruta bagas and turnips, and makes the very best bed for them.

Preparing Seed Corn.

A very good thing we find in the Journal of Agriculture, respecting the preparation of seed corn before it is planted; and it is all the better and more reliable because it is the result of an experiment—an experiment which, we are confident, many of our readers will try for themselves. Says the correspondent of that Journal:

In October, 1850, I turned over a piece of green sward. In the spring I manured it highly with green manure from the barn yard, ploughed it about the usual depth, and harrowed it thoroughly. I then marked the rows north and south for planting, three and a half feet apart, by drawing a chain.

My seed was steeped six hours in a solution of chloride of lime, and I dropped three kernels in the hill,—the hills eighteen inches apart in the row. In each hill was dropped a small handful of compost, made of plaster, unleached ashes, and hen manure,—say two and a half bushels of plaster, three of hen manure, and eight of ashes. The hen manure was taken dry, and pulverized, and mixed with the other ingredients all in a dry state, and applied in that condition. The corn was covered one inch deep.

The corn came up quickly and grew with great vigor, and I had an excellent crop, estimated at eighty bushels to the acre.

To determine the value of the chloride of lime and the compost applied to the hill, I planted two rows through the middle of the field with the same seed and in the same manure, with the omission of the soaking and the compost. The difference was visible at a glance, through the season; and on harvesting and weighing the produce of adjacent rows, I found the rows planted with dry corn and without the compost, yielded fifty-seven pounds to the row less than the other,—making a difference in sixty-four rows—one and a half acres—of 3648 lbs., or 52 bushels; or about thirty-five bushels to the acre. I should add also, that, besides the great difference in the quantity, the corn from the steeped seed, manured with the compost, is vastly better than the other, and worth much more pound for pound.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Weigh out one hundred grains of the earth that had been sifted as above directed, and place it upon a piece of white paper in an oven as hot as it can be made without scorching the paper. After drying it thoroughly in this way, weigh it again, and the loss of weight will be the amount of water it contained.

To determine the amount of animal and vegetable matter it contains, place the soil thus dried on a sheet of platina, and hold it over a hot fire, stirring it with a metalic rod, until no blackness appears in the mass. If it contain vegetable matter only, the gas that is emitted will smell like burning peat. If it contain animal matter, the smell will be that of burning feathers. The loss of weight will indicate the amount of vegetable and animal it contained that was destructable by fire and air.

To ascertain the quantity of lime, put one quarter of a gill of muriatic acid, with an equal quantity of water, into a glass vessel, and set it into the scale, and balance it accurately. Then weigh one hundred grains of earth dried as above directed, and put it into the acid and water and let it remain undisturbed, until the effervescence has ceased, which may take two or three hours. Then see how many grains it will take to balance the scale. If it requires ninety four grains, six grains of carbonic acid has escaped, and as lime contains about forty-three per cent. of carbonic acid, the amount thus liberated shows that this soil contains about seven and one third per cent. of lime. The muriatic acid possessing a stronger affinity for the lime than the carbonic acid, unites with it, and the carbonic acid gas escapes, which causes the effervescence.

To ascertain whether iron exists in the soil, dip a piece of oak bark into the tumbler and it will be colored red, if there is iron in the earth. To ascertain the quantity, carefully pour off the acid and put into it the prusiate of potash until it no longer forms a blue precipitate, and let it settle—then drain it off and heat the deposit which is oxide of iron, to redness. Let it cool and weigh it.

To ascertain the quantity of gypsum or plaster, put one hundred grains of the dried earth into a crucible with one third the quantity of finely pulverized charcoal. Keep it in a red heat for half an hour—boil it in a pint of water for half an hour more, filter it and let it stand in an open glass dish for three or four days, and a white precipitate will be formed, which is gypsum. Dry and weigh it to ascertain the amount.

This analysis may be extended into very minute particulars, but it is unnecessary for ordinary practical purposes. Let the results be added together, and if no loss has occured and no mistake been made, the footing will be equal to the quantity commenced with. But it is generally the case that there is a small loss in all chemical experiments.

CULTURE OF CORN.

From the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Statement of two acres of Corn, 100 1-32 bushels per acre.

The condition of the soil on which I raised my crop of corn last season and its method of cultivation, for which I claim a premium.

It was a lot of meadow which had not been ploughed since the year 1837, and has been mowed ever since that time. It was manured with about 15 loads of manure (horse stable and dry manure from the barn yard,) to the acre; the grass which was mostly clover (the timothy having been taken out by the grub-worm two years ago,) was permitted to grow without being pastured until the 25th of May, when it was ploughed in with the manure. It was harrowed down and marked for planting on the 29th, and planted on the 30th of May, and marked about two feet eight inches both ways; planted in hills, the ploughing was eight inches deep with a lapped furrow neatly turned over. The corn came up in five days after planting, and before cultivating there was about 200 bushels of leached ashes put on, sown broadcast over the land. The number of kernels dropped in each hill was three or four, and when the corn was large enough to be seen through the rows, it was worked with a cultivator both ways, which cleared out the land without any harrowing, and when the corn got about a foot high it was ploughed, and then hoed and thinned out.

The variety of corn planted was the small eight-rowed yellow, a little less than a half bushel planted on the two acres. The stalks were cut on the 10th and 11th days of October; the corn was husked on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, and the stalks were brought in on the 5th and 6th days of November, when they were all weighed, and the weight of them was 16,410 lbs. A full estimate of the value of corn stalks cannot, I think, be less than one half that of hay by weight, which will make the worth of my stalks from two acres to be about $41, hay at our place being worth at present $12 per ton, and sold from the meadow in harvest at $10 per ton, so that stalks may be fairly estimated at $5 per ton, and I am certain that at that price stock can be fed much cheaper than on hay at the price above stated. The corn was shelled from the 20th to the 27th of December, inclusive, and measured on the 23d. 24th and 27th December.

THE CORN WORM.

Some three years since, in the month of October, I determined on turning over the sod of about two acres of ground, which had, for many years, alternately been cropped of grass and grain. About one half I turned over, the plow running moderately deep, and hauled up for the season. The plat was finished the subsequent spring—uniformly harrowed, the manure spread on, and the whole planted to corn—the rows running crosswise of the furrows. The seed came up well, and in one week after, threefourths of the corn on the ground plowed in the spring was cut down by the corn or grub worm of most huge dimensions, while that part plowed in the fall remained free from their depredations. I replanted the absent hills with nearly the like result—lime and ashes put on the hills having but a little effect to stop their ravages. The work of the worm clearly marked where the last furrow was turned in the fall. I then sowed the spring-plowed ground to ruta bagas, and succeeded in raising a decent crop.

Now is there a shade or a shadow of a doubt that plowing the ground in the fall exposed the enemy to the "nipping of the frost," and destroyed him, while, in the spring, he was turned up to the sun and warmed for the prey? This being the fact, I think, as far as exterminating the worm is concerned, fall plowing much preferable to spring.

Winthrop, Feb. 28, 1852. J. MAY.

[Maine Farmer.

Salsefy or Oyster plant requires the same soil and culture as carrots.

Patent Æolian Piano Fortes.

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionete, Horn, or Bassoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, AND NO OTHERS. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five yearssince, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1000 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country. T. GILBERT & CO.,

16—1y No. 400 Washington street, Boston.

For Sale at J. S. PAINES, 113 Middle Street.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

Seraphine & Melodeon

MANUFACTORY,

396 CONGRESS STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.,

(Opposite the New England House)

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SERAPHINES, REED ORGANS,

AND

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS,

which for quickness and quality of tone, and style of finish, are not surpassed in this country.

We would invite the attention of the public to our REED ORGANS, with the late improvement and a variety of stops, it renders them the best substitute for the more costly pipe organ; the stops being so arranged as to produce all the variety and changes that are desired in church music; they will give as quick, clear, and melodious a tone as the pipe organ; and can be kept in order and tune equally as well. Their cost being far less, it places them within the reach of churches of very limited means.

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON,

is the quickest and most brilliant toned reed instrument that has ever been introduced to the public, capable of producing quite as quick music as the piano forte.

Our instruments in all cases have given the best satisfaction. *They speak for themselves*, and they need only to be seen and heard, to give them the preference over all others.

Dealers and all others in want of GOOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, will find it for their interest to call at our manufactory before purchasing elsewhere.

Our sales-room is constantly open for visitors, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves, whether they wish to purchase or not.

All instruments made by us are warranted.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Organs, Reed Organs, Seraphines, Melodeons, and Accordions tuned and repaired in the very best manner.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.

Portland, Me., Nov 18, 1851. 1y

GALVANIC LINAMENT,

PREPARED BY

J. P. ST. CLAIR,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY AT EDINburgh, and Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons;

FOR

Rheumatism, Swellings and Pains in the Joints, Tic Dolareux, and Ague in the Face, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Bruises Burns Scalds, and all Muscular and Ligamentous Affections.

No Remedy ever offered to the Public, will bear the test of experience better than this article: its superior utility is fully borne out by the testimonials of those who have used it. It is all that it is represented, and claims to be no more than what it is.

For Tooth-Ache,

It is the most effectual and easily applied remedy in use: all you have to do is to rub the tips of the fingers on the outside of the face, and bind up, if convenient.

TESTIMONIALS.

I certify that a few evenings ago, I had the toothache so bad that a good deal of the skin came off my mouth from using different remedies, and could get no relief, until I applied St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment; I rubbed a little on my face, and the pain was all gone in a few minutes. EUNICE FORD.

N. E. House, Portland, Jan. 1852.

I hereby certify that I have sold a considerable quantity of Mr. St. Clair's Liniment to persons troubled with old Chronic Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosted Feet; and I can safely recommend it, from the high name they give it, to be one of the best and most effectual remedies of the present day. WALTER WILLIAMS.

No. 12 Carver Street, Boston, Jan. 2, 1852.

I had Ague in the face of the worst kind for a few days, and could obtain no relief until I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment—all pain was taken away within an hour. H. C. STUBBS,

Portland, Jan. 5, 1852. Keeper of the N. E. House

Portland, Jan. 5, 1852.

This may certify I have used a Liniment prepared by Dr. J. P. St. Clair, called the Galvanic Liniment, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article for Chilblains on the feet, that I ever used, and would recommend it to the public as such. LORENZO STOWELL.

MR. JAMES EVANS, Blacksmith, of Cape Elizabeth, had his foot badly injured by a large piece of iron falling on the same. It was perfectly cured by only using one bottle of St. Clair's Liniment.

About two years ago, I used to be troubled with Rheumatism in my neck and shoulders so bad that I could scarcely move; I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment, it took all pain away within an hour, and I have never been troubled with it since. STEPHEN DAY.

North Fryeburgh, Jan. 1, 1852.

I have used Dr. St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment for my feet, which were swollen and bad sores from Chilblains and Frost, and it effectually cured me when every thing else failed. G. V. JORDAN.

Saco, Jan. 3, 1852.

☞ Prepared solely by the Proprietor, at his Medical Office, CASCO STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE, where it is sold Wholesale and Retail—and also by his authorized agents, at

25 Cts. per Bottle.

☞ Also sold by the dozen or single bottle by C. W ATWELL, No. 4, under the United States Hotel.

Portland, Jan. 6, 1852—tf.

GRAVE STONES!!

THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will continue the manufacture of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB TABLES, &c.,

in the most approved styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Every variety of CARVED and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at

310 CONGRESS STREET.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction warranted in

STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

☞ Be particular and remember the number, 310 Congress Street. J. H. COOK.

Portland, Nov. 26, 1851. 48 tf.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a prime lot of Printer's INK, in cans, from one to twenty-five pounds each.

Prices, 25 cts. to $2. per pound,

Also, on hand for sale, Colored Inks, Varnish, Bronzes, Enameled and Porcelain CARDS, Leads, Job Cuts, &c. &c.

All low for CASH. B. THURSTON.

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts. per 100.

DRY FEET.

For boots and shoes there is nothing like FORBE'S GUTTA PERCHA BLACKING. It has been used extensively in this city and if we are to believe all we hear of it, it is *entirely ahead of anything of the kind ever got up.* They do say it will all but make a new pair of boots out of an old pair. This much is certain it gives a good polish—is water-proof, and will wear longer than any other blacking. And those who have sufficiently tested it to know say it positively makes the leather do better service.

Atwell, under the United States Hotel is selling lots of it. Call and get a bottle.

For sale at wholesale or retail, lower than ever before offered, a few gross METALLIC LUSTRE, the greatest cleanser in the world—at C. W. Atwell's, No 4, under the United States Hotel.

The celebrated RUSSIA SALVE, the greatest invention of the age. A fresh supply just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by C W Atwell,

No 4, under U S Hotel.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

Celebrated Shaker Remedies,

Young's compound Cod Liver Oil Candy,

do do Fir Balsam Candy,

Shaker's Grand Catholicon.

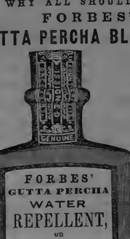
All the above medicines are manufactured by the United Society of Shakers at New Gloucester, Me.; and may be obtained at wholesale or retail at the proprietors lowest prices, by C W Atwell,

No 4, under United States Hotel, Portland.

WHY ALL SHOULD USE

FORBES'

GUTTA PERCHA BLACKING.



Because it WILL KEEP your feet dry

Because it will give a good polish to your boots

Because it will WEAR TEN TIMES LONGER than any other BLACKING.

Because you WILL SAVE time enough in Blacking your BOOTS *to pay for the* BLACKING.

Because your BOOTS *will wear the longer* for using it.

C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under the United States Hotel, Portland, Me, is Agent for the sale of it in the State of Maine, and will promptly attend to all *Cash Orders* from City or Country.

L. PARKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Grave Stones,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

No. 128 Exchange Street,

(Between Middle and Federal streets,)

PORTLAND.

Work done in the best style, and prices reasonable.

Orders solicited.

Portland, April 8, 1852. 3m

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & Co.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 BROADWAY,

One door South of Liberty Street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE NOW ON HAND, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash auctions,

Rich, Fashionable, Fancy Silk Millinery Goods.

Our stock of RICH RIBBONS comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett cash, at lower prices than any credit house in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons, rich for bonnets, caps, sashes and belts
Bonnet silks, satins, crapes, lisses, and tarletons
Embroideries, collars, chemisetts, capes, berthas
Habits, sleeves, cuffs, edgings and insertings
Embroidered Reviero, lace, and hemstich cambric hdkfs
Blonds, illusions, and embroidered laces for caps
Embroidered laces for shawls, mantillas and veils
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels laces
English and wove thread, Smyrna, lisle thread, and cotton laces
Kid, lisle thread, silk, and sewing silk, gloves and mile
French and American ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
French lace, English, American and Italian laces
STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS.

New York, March 22, 1852. 13 3m*

J. F. C. HAYES,

Agent for Morrill's Superior *Printing Ink.*

Of all qualities. This is unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Ink now in use in this country. Warranted in all cases. Also, keeps constantly for sale, Card Stock, Cards, Letter, Cap, Bill and Fancy Paper, of all qualities and colors, at Low Prices. Orders addressed to J. F. C. Hayes, Lawrence, Mass., promptly attended to.

March 13, 1852. 3m

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the stand Nos. 398 and 400 Congress Street, junction of Free st.; and is now prepared to dispense to those in need, Drugs and Medicines of a superior quality. His stock having been selected with great care, *expressly* for retail trade.

A variety of the most approved Family Medicines and popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with great care.

Entrance No. 400 Congress street, just above the head of Green street. SAMUEL THURSTON.

Portland, March 25. tf

Fever and Ague.

A REMEDY WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED in a multitude of cases, to give entire relief from this dreadful disease, is prepared and sold *only* by

SAMUEL THURSTON,

Druggist and Apothecary, Nos, 398 and 400 Congress-st., junction of Free street.

Also, for sale, DR. LANGLEY'S justly celebrated Root and Herb Pectoral Cough Candy, the best article of the kind now in vogue.

Portland, March 25.

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

The Proprietors of Sartin's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by George Cattermole, representing

THE FIRST REFORMERS

Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diet of Spires, in 1529

now offer it in connexion with their Magazine on terms unprecedentedly low.

This magnificent composition contains nearly one hundred figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event.—The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than $3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connexion with Sartain's Magazine both works will be furnished on the following liberal terms, which are invariably in advance:—

One Copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, $3
Two Copies of the Magazine, and two of the Prints $5.
Five Copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the Club, $12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself $3 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of Illustrated articles on AMERICAN HEROES, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal terms.

Send on your Subscriptions, and secure $6 worth of reading and engravings for $3. Address,

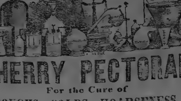
JOHN SARTAIN & Co., Philadelphia.

March 12. 6w

Only one Price.

MOST PERSONS like to have good fitting garments, and the place to get such at low prices, is at FERNALD'S GREAT CLOTHING STORE No. 87 Middle street

Portland, Feb. 5. 6w



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

☞ Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakable distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symtoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

☞ The following was one of the worst of cases which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months.—Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved—Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.

JAMES GODFREY.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,

PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co, Agents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, and Charles E. Beckett, Portland; also, by Thomas G. Loring; and Samuel Thurston.
Also by J. G. Rollins, Saco; and by
C. N. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;
Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath;
George H. Thomas, Richmond;
E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle.
C P Branch, Gardiner;
S Page & Co., B Wales, Hallowell;
Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta;
Messrs. Gore & Holbrook, Freeport;
And by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Lowell, 1852. 13 3m

AMERICAN

Temperance Life Insurance Comp'y

CAPITAL $100,000.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Rates of Assurance for each one hundred dollars on a single life.

FOR LIFE. Ann. Premium with profits. Age.	Amount.
14	1 17
15	1 20
16	1 23
17	1 26
18	1 29
19	1 33
20	1 36
21	1 40
22	1 44
23	1 48
24	1 53
25	1 58
26	1 63
27	1 68
28	1 74
29	1 79
30	1 84
31	1 89
32	1 94
33	2 00
34	2 6
35	2 13
36	2 20
37	2 27
38	2 35
39	2 43
40	2 51
41	2 60
42	2 68
43	2 76
44	2 85
45	2 95
46	3 5
47	3 17
48	3 30
49	3 45
50	3 61
51	3 79
52	3 99
53	4 19
54	4 42
55	4 66
56	4 92
57	5 20
58	5 50
59	5 80
60	6 9
61	6 37

THE FRIENDS of Temperance have recently procured a charter for a *LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY*, with a view to insure the lives of temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by *Intemperance.*

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies in this country, that full twenty five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.—Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the company, after deducting expenses.

We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty five per cent lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of $200,000 has accumulated.

In this company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital, 100,000, dollars, is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge organized upon this plan.

It is the peculiar merit of this company, that it combines all the advantages of the two systems—of Joint Stock and Mutual Insurance, while its business is done for the benefit of the holders of life policies, and not for stock holders.

Our Directors are well known as prominent temperance men, and as abundantly entitled to the highest confidence for integrity and business capacity. They are each personally interested, and the public may have the highest assurance that they will use every means to guard and protect the pecuniary interests of this company, as well as to make it eminently instrumental in promoting the temperance cause.

☞ We are now ready to receive applications and to issue policies, and the public may have the fullest confidence that our business shall be done upon the strictest principles of economy and integrity.

OFFICERS.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, *President.*
TERTIUS WADSWORTH, *Vice President*
B. E. HALE, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

BARZILLAI HUDSON, FRANCIS PARSONS,
ALBERT DAY, FRANCIS GILLETTE,
NOAH WHEATON, TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. W. HOPPIN, JAMES B. HOSMER,
EDSON FESSENDEN, JOHN H GOODWIN.

Board of Councillors.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Connecticut; Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. NEAL DOW, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delavan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma Hale, Keene, N. H.

FREEMAN YATES General Lecturing Agent for the State of Maine.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Peleg Wadsworth, Bath, Maine.; Thomas Crawford Brunswick; J. S. Keith, Oxford; Wm. Deering, South Paris.

Other agents names will be added as appointed.

Hartford, Conn. Oct. 15. 6m 42

LOST OR STOLEN!

IN Portland on the 21st of February, a LADIES POCKET BOOK, containing $28 in Bank bills and a $5 gold piece, and about 15 cents in small change. Whoever will return the same or give information of its whereabouts by leaving it at Brooks Ormsby's, Intelligence Office, Augusta, shall be suitably rewarded.

March 12, 1852. 3w

DR. PETTIT'S American Eye Salve,

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Optholmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve, Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONONDAGO Co., N. Y., and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing and strengthening properties*, that have resulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, A DESERVED RENOWN, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The **American Eye Salve** is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weak or sore eyes*, whether caused by acute or chronic inflammation,—of *scrofulous origin*—*weakness or defect of vision*,—*diseased state of the optic nerve*—or *too severe and long continued use of the eye.*

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John Britton, No. 28 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J., whose eyes had been exceeding sore for *eighteen months*, was cured by the use of *one box of* AM. EYE SALVE.

Hiram Gove, of South Adams, Mass.. says—"*I gave a box to a boy who had been afflicted with sore eyes for* THREE YEARS *and it cured him.*" The balance of the dozen are all gone, and several have spoken to me for some. Can you send me a quantity by Express?

S. S. Buffum, of Uniontown, Ill., last fall purchased a dozen and writes—*It has long been sold*, AND EVERY BOX EFFECTED A CURE.

John M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My father has suffered greatly *for forty years* with CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES, *and has been entirely cured by using your* AM. EYE SALVE."

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a SCROFULOUS SORE on my NOSE, which was much *inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years.* To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use of one box*, THE ULCER WAS HEALED, *and the cavity is filling out.*"

"A cousin, about eight years old, being afflicted FROM INFANCY WITH SORE EYES, had used every other remedy and found no relief, until he applied the AM. EYE SALVE, *which has cured his eyes, and also* **a running sore on his face.**"

Though this wonderful remedy is designed mostly for the *cure of* **diseased eyes,** yet we have abundant testimony showing it one of the most perfect PAIN EXTRACTORS IN THE WORLD.

Persons who have used it for *desperate cases of* **sore eyes,** *have tried it for* **sores and inflammations,** and it has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Thus it has been found to cure **Burns and Scalds** *without pain and leaving no scar.*

It is a sure cure for **Chilblains,** *producing almost instantaneous relief.*

Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers *have been found to yield to this Salve, though all other remedies had failed.*

Infants' Sore Necks and Chafes are cured *by one or two applications.*

As a remedy for the **Piles,** *no article can compete with this.* It has cured cases that have withstood the treatment of the most skilful physicians, *and of all other known remedies.*

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DR. PETTIT'S

CANKER BALSAM.

FOR THE CURE OF

Nursing Sore Mouth—Sore Nipples—Infants' Sore Mouths—Infants' Sore Gums while teething—Canker in the Mouth, Throat, Stomach or Bowels of Grown Persons or Children; and for Canker accompanying Canker Rash and Scarlet Fever—Swelled Tonsils—Irritation of the Bronchia, &c.,

The most aggravated cases of *nursing sore mouth*, are cured by the CANKER BALSAM, with case and certainty, it being rarely known to fail, even in long standing cases, that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians.

For Infant's sore mouths and sore nipples, it may be relied upon for a *perfect and speedy cure*, with the greatest assurance.

Applied to *inflamed or swelled gums*, particularly to *gums of children while teething*, it gives immediate relief.

Canker in the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels, it requires but a few doses to entirely remove. Also, for *Canker* accompanying *Canker Rash, or Scarlet Fever*, it is an unequalled remedy.

ENLARGED TONSILS are easily cured by the Canker Balsam.

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